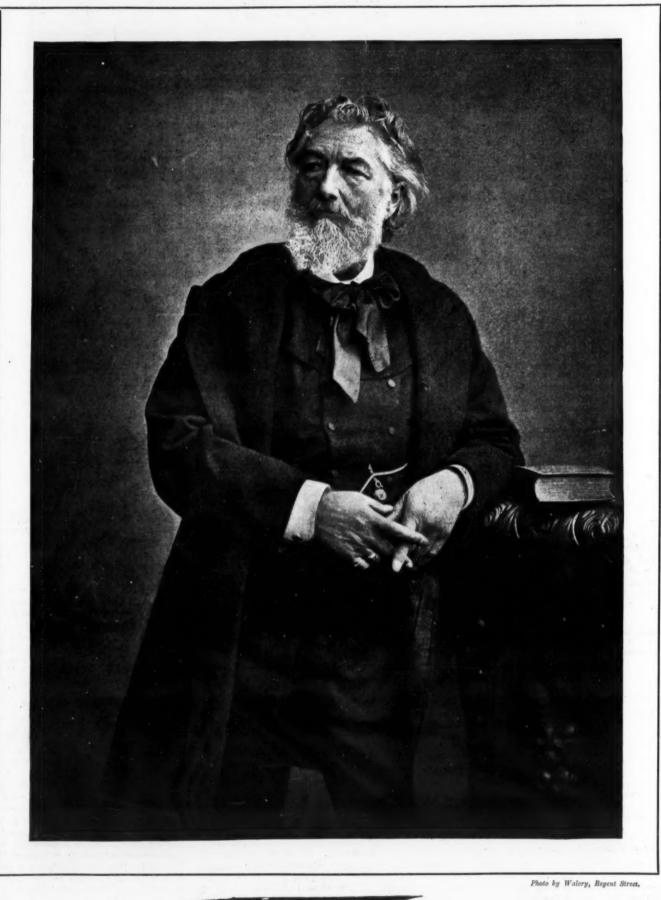


SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

No. 2767.- vol. c.

WITH SIXTEEN-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE. ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES. BY POST, 620.



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

#### OUR NOTE BOOK. BY JAMES PAYN.

It is reported that Mr. Deeming—in what he hopes may be considered his lucid intervals—is writing an autobiography. It may be a morbid wish, but one would exceedingly like to read it. It will probably be free from that extraneous matter about his grandfather and grandmother that makes autobiographies in general such very hard reading at their commencement; and he has some really dramatic events to write about. He will have no need to describe imaginary sentiments and pretended passions. His intentions, though by no means "honourable" or very "remote," may be taken for granted. At the same time, it is by no means certain that he may not condescend to be apologetic, and explain that he had really got very tired of this and that lady before he made investments for her in cement. What would have been invaluable to the student of human nature would have been Mr. Deeming's diary—the material items of his career, with those cursory reflections upon them such as occur to diarists. But, unfortunately, he did not keep one. "Vanity," says a great writer, "is more gratified by dedicating its time to the little labours which have a chance of immediate notice than by the honester pages of a volume reserved only to be a future relic of ourselves, when we shall no more hear of ourselves." Mr. Deeming, no doubt, had private reasons for not setting down in black and white the incidents that befel him—and other people.

This is, one fears, the case more or less with all of us. Even King Alfred, who kept a diary, was so solicitous it should not be read by others-in an age, too, when there were very few who could have taken advantage of the opportunity—that he always carried it in his bosom, whereby most of it got lost. Edward VI. was probably the first professional diarist; he wrote with the evident intention of being read, and, though he died in youth. from what he did write we may safely predict that if he had come to maturity he would have been the greatest had come to maturity he would have been the greatest prig that ever sat on a throne. James II., after his abdi-cation, "mortified himself," says one of his apologists, "by the penance of a diary." A very different composi-tion from that of his contemporary Pepys, who is probably the only man who has described himself (in cipher) as he really was. The bald, disjointed chat of which the diaries of ordinary persons are composed has, unfortunately, set us against that species of composition; it is, moreover, a tedious and wearisome business to write down, howeve briefly, at night the incidents we may have met with during the day, but there are many of us who ren nothing so much as having neglected this simple task. of us who regret If we could have known what interesting people we were fated to meet, what delightful talk to hear, we should have made a note of it," like Captain Cuttle, and the autobiographies in the language worth reading would not then been confined to half a dozen. A name, a date, a word or two are quite sufficient to recall a scene which ory, without those aids, can only picture in a blurred, mistaken way.

A cabman who has been recently interviewed makes the surprising statement that there is no differ-ence between the drivers of hansoms and of fourwheelers, "We takes to four-wheelers when we gets old." This is quite contrary to my experience, which in cabs is very extensive. The two classes have always seemed to me quite distinct and wide apart. The hansom cabman is alert and bright; often impudent, but rarely sullen; inclined to overcharge, but sometimes saying "Thank yer," even for an extra sixpence; when it is a shilling, he will wax eloquent, and express a benevolent wish that "there were more like you." The man on the " growler,' on the contrary, is generally half asleep, or, as is more likely, brooding over his wrongs. He does not hear when he is called, and is not pleased when he does hear. No person, however old, who was once alert, could ever become so indifferent to the voice of custom. The distance he is required to drive is always too short or too long for him, and if he knows the way, which is seldom the case, he never remembers your number—he is think-ing of his wrongs and *their* number. He is most imporate in the exaction of his over-dues, and will even climb down, despite an infinity of clothing-it looks as if the whole front seat was coming down—to demand an additional extra sixpence. When he has got it, he says, "It's a pretty thing, indeed!" but by no means in a laudatory tone, and wants another. At some period of his life it seems almost certain that Schopenh uer must have driven a "four-wheeler" in London, though there is no record of it.

The endeavours by all sorts of nationalities to claim Columbus as a fellow-countryman in view of the Chicago celebration are very amusing. Almost the only people who are out of it—which must annoy them very much are the Americans themselves, whose ingenuity hat not proved equal to the task of claiming kinship with the man who discovered them. The theory that he was a Frenchman is advocated by the French Celebration Committee, upon the ground that Genoa, his birthplace, at that time owned allegiance to France; while it has been still more stoutly contested, on the ground that Colon is a Hebrew name, and Christopher " the almost exclusive property of converts to Christianity," that he was a Jew. Professor Rein, because, perhaps, it is wickedly hinted, he is a German, and cannot possibly put in any claim for the Fatherland, has published a work to show that, whatever country Columbus belonged to, he was a very overrated individual. This seems hard upon him, and also upon the United States. A year ago or so there might have been some doubt in this country as to whether the discovery of America was to the general advantage; but the establishment of International Copyright has, let us hope, set that question at rest for ever.

The beautifying of old walls with flowers is a most happy suggestion, for which the Gardener's Magazine deserves great credit. We are not generally much indebted to the botanic authorities for anything but hard names and bad Latin; but this idea, if carried out, will be a public benefit. Even at present an old wall, with its many-coloured lichen and the wild plants that grow in its chinks, is a noble sight. The "flower in the crannied wall" has aroused the admiration of the poet, and given him some of his finest thoughts. And a blank wall except to the eye of the advertiser--is such a very ugly thing. We are now told that it is possible to "plant" a garden wall-supposing it to have some touch of age—so that it may become a thing of beauty. To look at such a spectacle in the sun (when an east wind is not blowing) is to enjoy life. Wall-gardening will henceforth become a science, and a "gay one," much gayer than that of criticism. It may be still a question, however, whether even the most highly decorated old wall will bear comparison with even a newish wall with ripe peaches growing upon it. The poet of the seasons we know preferred the latter, and used to eat the peaches with his hands in his pockets.

A "burning question," we are told, is in course of con flagration at Tooting, as to whether golf shall be permitted on a Sunday. The golfers themselves, in their passionate devotion to the game, have called it "imperishable," and are averse to go back on their word; while their opponents maintain that, if not "perishable," it cannot, by Act of Parliament, be dealt with on a Sunday. Moreover, being a Scotch game, they argue that the Sabbath should, in any case, be a "close time" for it. As the vicar of a neighbouring parish advocates cricket-playing after service as a moral duty, the local question has become complicated. These Sabbath questions are at once delicate and elastic. I many places where cricket is played upon a Sunda with the approbation of the clergyman, but where football and hockey are disallowed. I know many a lawn where tennis is played, while the billiard-table within doors is kept religiously in its shroud ; and I have seen "Halma carried on in drawing-rooms where whist would be firmly tabooed. Some people who object to secular tunes on Sunday have no objection to concerts of sacred music mind one seems as bad as the other, and even farther than the Sabbatarians in objecting to both of them any day in the week). But, perhaps, the most curious point in the Sabbatarian conscience is that of time. A divine of my acquaintance, of scrupulous orthodoxy, but who had a weakness for backgammon, would close the board (even if he was beating his wife) at twelve o'clock p.m. on Saturday, and would sit up till midnight the next day to enjoy a few "hits" with her with a clear conscience. This was surely paying attention to the letter (or the figure on the dial) rather than the spirit. Our day, whether it is the sixth or the seventh, is om the time we get up to the time we go to bed-

The best of all ways to lengthen our days Is to steal a few hours from the night, my boys,

Is to stear a tew nours from the night, my boys, says the poet; and, though his statement is contrary to sanitary science, it is in expression quite correct and reasonable. One cannot make two days out of one day, or a Monday out of a Sunday. Hence I never could sympathise with the Scotch gentleman who put his clock back on Saturday night that he might make lawful what would otherwise have been an "unlawful" game. It seems to me, even from his own point of view, an uncalledfor precaution.

The right of "lifting" articles from other journals and incorporating them into "our own columns," with or without acknowledgment, is in a fair way of being dis-puted in a court of law. It is not a matter that can be settled offhand, on account of the great variety of the stolen goods, some of which, like wares exposed outside shops, offer temptations almost too great to be resisted. ems very hard, for example, that "news" -exclusive intelligence for which some enterprising journal has paid very highly-should be appropriated by another without payment; but this cannot happen on the instant, and when news has once been published it may be reasonably contended that it is no news. The same argument may be urged in the case of mere statements of fact : when the statement has once been made, the fact seems, to the common or garden mind, to become public property. It requires something more than delicacy of feeling to abstain from mentioning it, though to mention it without acknowledging the source from which it is derived requires something much less-a certain grossness of false pretence. Where the intrinsic property of these words consists is in the manner of their presentation. There is an obvious difference between the appropriation of news and of a news-letter, of a telegraphic despatch and of an article

founded upon it. In the one case the journal in which it first appears has only paid the carriage of it, however large that payment may have been; sooner or later it must have come to hand by other means. We are not indebted its existence to the journal in question, though, but for its enterprise, our knowledge of it would have been delayed. But, in the other case—that of the letter and the leading article—they owe their very being to the writer: whatever graces or arguments they may possess are his personal invention, and to adopt them as our own. to convey them without his leave, is to steal his goods As a question of justice and fair dealing there can be no doubt on the matter. The conveyer may say to himself: 'In quoting this man's works, and at the same time owledging it, I am absolutely benefiting him, because And it possibly may be so; but he I advertise him." should not say it to himself only, but to the writer (who is, after all, the best judge of what is to his own advantage), or to the proprietor of the journal in which the matter in question appears and has been paid for. I am not speaking, of course, of reasonable extract, but of wholesale quotation; and what is done in the latter way in these days is certainly beyond all bounds.

One very easy and extremely popular method of becoming an author is to publish a selection from the works of other authors. A gentleman who has no turn for original composition imagines that Nature, in compensation for this defect, has given him "literary judgment," just as we find certain politicians. who are not otherwise brilliant, conceive themselves to be gifted with great "capacity for administration." He cannot, of course, convey his "selections" without leave, but in asking for it one gets to learn from him how widespread nowadays is the idea that "literature should be as free (to the pilferer) as the air we breathe." He is quite astonished, nay, disgusted, at any hesitation to let him have for nothing something that is of considerable value, and to which he has no more claim (save for that unknown quantity, his literary judgment) than to one's watch. A denial he affirms to be nothing less than a malignant desire to restrict the elevation of the public mind : if he descends from this high position it is to say, "But just consider the advertisement my book will give you." It must be said again that the author—or the owner of the copyright—of the extract required is the best judge of that.

One great advantage, though an incidental one, derived from the establishment of copyright with America, is that it has put a stop to piracy from the British storyteller in England. However doubtful may be the law in the two cases above considered, there has never been any question about the illegality of stealing stories; but some of the cheaper magazines and certain provincial newspapers used to make a practice of taking their fiction from America, which. without their knowledge (or so they said) had been originally derived from English sources. A double piracy was thus committed, and the second act was generally committed with impunity, upon the plea of ignorance. No such plea can be now advanced. On the other hand, it is still not uncommon for certain journals to convey their fiction from the columns of ancient magazines which the stories were published anonymously. This plan would seem safe enough, and, in a limited publication, almost impossible of detection. Fortunately, however, trade jealousy here comes in to aid the cause of Every newspaper has a local rival, and someone justice. in its office is always looking out for a weak spot in its enemy's armour. The pillaged author is almost certain to get a communication, generally anonymous, but always welcome, which points out his wrongs. "Dear Sir,— Perhaps you may not be aware that the *Stabber*, published in this town, has so great an admiration for your earlier stories in the *Metropolitan Magazine* that it constantly reproduces them. I send you its last issue, which contains no less than five columns of your writing." Then the Stabber learns by experience, and a lawyer's letter, that if honesty is not the best policy, it is, at all events. the cheapest.

Although the Americans have no titles, in one sense of the term, their language is extremely rich in descriptive appellations, such as "Contractor Buffkins" or "City Officer Patrick R. Kelly." This is convenient enough, and from an extract from one of their scientific papers it would seem that they propose to adopt a similar plan for the classification of our own House of Lords: "The philosopher known to fame as Sir William Thomson has joined the ranks of the British aristocracy under the new name of Lord Kelvin. He lately took his seat in the House of Lords, introduced by Scientific Nobleman Lord Rayleigh." "Scientific Nobleman" is good (but there are only two of them); "Literary Nobleman" would be good too (but there is only one of them). There would be less difficulty in this matter in classification than in individualising. "Contested Election Nobleman" almost as many; the healing art is unrepresented, there are no Medical Noblemen; but, on the other hand, there are plenty of representatives of the wound-giving profession, Military Noblemen. In cases where the original acquirer of a title was a lady of the Court, this system of nomeuclature would be a little embarrassing, but otherwise the plan seems very happy.

#### THE AVENGERS OF ROMANCE. BY ANDREW LANG.

I had been reading the newspapers about Behring Straits, and also "Ivanhoe," and I suppose I fell asleep. Certainly, I found myself present in the castle of Messrs. Harpers, Franklin Square, New York, U.S., in the midst of a council of armed

"The square is strongly held," said FitzHiggin : "Edgarde Faweett commands on the bartizan ; Henri de FitzJames watches the sally-port. Think ye that they will venture ap

watches the sally-port. Think ye that they will venture an attack?" "Men who will fight for a few imitation sealskins—for. as ye know, these are the casss belli," said Matthew de Brander, "set their lives at a light ransom." "Nay, 'tis Barings' Straits that stir up the broil," cried Dudley de Warner. "Spell, I pray yon, the Barings with an 'a,' not with an 'eh.' Their commercial difficulties, no mere question of an arm of the sea, have lighted this fire. Take ye the jest, my merry men all?" "A truce to mockery." quoth Gnillanme de Howells, gloomily. "Ye know well 'tis neither sealskins nor copyright that hath stirred this feud; the quarrel concerneth books only, and theories of criticism. Heard ye not that the poor insular caitiffs have banded themselves under one Robert de Samoa-Samoa is an island-and have called their league 'The Avengers of Romance'?"

At this moment the telephone bell rang. De Howells sped to the tube

olding

At this moment the telephone bell rang. De Howells sped the tube. "Are ye there?" he cried. "Who are ye?" "De Craddock," was the answer. "An armed band is lding Washington Square. Men are gathering on Fifth renae. Look well to your mangonels." "By St. Tolstoi of Muscovy, this waxes warm!" said Howells. As he spoke, the high and richly decorated Early English ndow of the study was shattered, and, a Black Arrow, crash-g through, stuck, quivering, in the oaken table, perforating immense pile of manuscripts. "Mass!" said FitzHiggin, "and a murrain on it ! These tiffs mean mischief!" He picked up the arrow. "Ifaith!" d he, "it hath a scroll on it, and that in rhyme." "Read it, De Warner; thou art a clerk," said Fitz-ggin.

caitiffs

"Itead it, De Wainer, and the rude rhyme of Higgin. The knight, spelling slowly, read the rude rhyme of the outlaws to this effect (we modernise the spelling)— Under my belt I have four black arrows, That shall spit ye all as sparrows.

One shaft shall De Howells slay That spake ill words of Thackers

The others are for all the lot That like not Poe and blaspheme Scolt.

That like not Foe and blaspheme Scott. "Now, well-a-day for charity and the Christian graces!" cried George de Curtis, lamentably, "this is an ill world, and grows daily worse. Sirs, I swear upon the blessed relics of St. Emerson that I am innocent of these good knights' hurt, nor ever spake but well of any one of them "

blessed relics of St. Emerson that I am innocent of these good knights' hurt, nor ever spake but well of any one of them."
"It toots not," quoth De Brander. "Ho ! to the walls ! whilst I go torture the English publisher in the dungeon under the lake !"
The steps clanged beneath his armed and iron tread, and presently the yells of the victim betrayed to his comrades that De Brander kept troth.
Each man hurried to his place on the fortifications, where the air was already humming with squibs and other missiles of old feudal warfare.
De Howells took his stand by an immense pile of new realistic fiction, stored in a conspicuous place above the battlements. Below him a crowd of the Avengers wore rapidly filling up the moat with the most ponderous novels and criticisms that had recently come from the press. Thousands of stories in the dialects of Arizona, Tennessee, Penneylvania, and other interesting linguistic districts were being hurled into the moat, which was rapidly overflowing into the Bowery. Knee-deep in the water stood a colosal black knight, lightly attired in the loin cloth of the Banta race. A slim champion, mounted on a donkey, clad solely in a pair of linen trousers, and garlanded with roses, was everywhere in the throng. They crossed the moat, the sound of the Black Man's axe rang on the ironbound caken portal, while the slim champion, leaping from his steed, pealed wildly at the door-bell.
"Now, by my troth!" cried FitzHiggin, "glad I were to hear the horn of Dostoievsky, with his company of Spanish, Portugnese, Muscovite, Italian, and other foreign mercenaries, ringing in the forest. But I only see the lances of the White company, and the sword of Conan de Doyle smiting among our auxiliaries."
"Claw for claw, as Conan said to the Devil," quoth De Howells : "methinks I will lower the creat of that swart champion, ""

our auxiliaries." "Claw for olaw, as Conan said to the Devil," quoth De Howells: "methinks I will lower the crest of that swart champion." He seized a marlinespike, which chanced to be handy, and, using it as a lover, strove in vain to loosen and dislodge the pile of realistic novels which was stacked upon the battlements.

The sweat stood on his manly brow, his muscles we strained like the cordage of a ship, but the massive edition

"Back, back, Bulalio!" yelled the slim champion of the roay crown, "let but one volume of all that bulk strike thee, and, thick though thy brain-pan be, I warrant not thy

life!" But he spoke too late; the pushing of De Howells had stirred a whole edition of realistic Short Stories, which, pre-vionsly, had never "moved"; a volume smote the giant on the head, and he fell, with a deep square wound bleeding on his temple. A few inches more and, perchance, it had reached

head, and he fell, with a deep square wound bleeding on his temple. A few inches more and, perchance, it had reached the brain. "*Habet* !" sneered the wielder of the marlinespike, and his comrades marvelled at his clerkly lore. The Avengers hung dismayed about the moat, when, with a wild cry, De Brander stood on the battlements. "Treason, trenson within the hold!" he shouted. "The fair captive, the author of 'The Leavenworth Case,' has fired the castle ! Whole stacks of articles are burning!" "Nay, if once the fire reach the Magazine, especially the 'Drawer,'' maid Dadley de Warner, "we are lost. 'Tis stored with pyrotechnics." And, indeed, several small jokes were heard exploding.

with pyroteonnes." And, indeed, several small jokes were heard exploding. At this awfal hoar, when the assailants were shrinking back in terror, and the defenders were giving up all for lost, a peculiar silent laugh was distinctly audible. "Who mooks?" oried FitzHiggin. "Letme brain the churl!" and he looked forth through an arrow-slit. He saw a strange sight. The Avengers of Romance, throw-ing down their arms, were welcoming a tall, gaunt figure in

leather stockings, who bore a long rifle of ancient make, and was accompanied by two braves of the Delawares.
With a wave of his hands and a menacing action of his rifle, he held them aloof.
"Can the forest give up its dead?" muttered De Howells,
"its La Longue Carabine!"
"St. Flaubert to aid !" quoth De Brander, crossing himself,
"its the Pathfinder."
"Now, blessed Edmand de Goncourt shield us !" whispered
FitzHiggin, "see I not Leather-Stocking, that we deemed long with the Saints! Comes he in peace, or comes he in war, for he is of our nation, but of another faith? I am no coward, but when Leather-Stocking draws a bead on a man, ye may pay for his masses."

but when Lexible "Scotting draws a bear on a man, ye may pay for his masses." Leather-Stocking strode out in full view of the castle. "Death," he cried, " to the first man who lifts sword or draws bow! What! are ye Mingoes, that ye would slay each other ? Hist, Uncas! run for the fire-hose; and thou, Chingach-gook, great snake of the Delawares, look to that fallen nigger! Tis a brave knight, and methinks there is life in him yet. And ye within, lay down your arms, and come out. Mr. Blaine has accepted the modus vivendi, and Lord Salisbury is appeased. Dinner is ordered at Delmonico's. What ho ! Drinks round: and, pantler, see that the champagne be laid in ice!"

(ce)<sup>17</sup> On hearing these comfortable words of peace, the foemen into each others' arms, the fire was extinguished hefore it shed the Magnzine, and in less than an hour the hostile forces e seated round the same mahogany and were swopping is fell

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### THE LATE DOWAGER GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

With the death of the aged Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, sister to Kaiser Wilhelm I., there has passed away one of the oldest



THE LATE DOWAGER GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRINE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

of European royal ladies. As the daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of his consort, the benatiful Queen Louise, this princess of the house of Hohenzollern formed a prominent with the past. For the date of her birth, 1803, carries us link back to a time anterior to the prodamitor of the Empire in France, back to the days when the First Consul was making France, back to the days when the First Consul was making all the thrones of Europe totter, and her childhood was passed during the years of Prussia's humiliation and oppression under the heel of Napoleon. Her marriage early removed the youthful princess from Berlin to the comparative obscurity of Schwerin. But that old-fashioned corner of Germany to which she came has a dynasty which takes rank among the most ancient princely houses in the western world. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin styles himself also Prince of the Vends, and claims descent from the ancient Sclavonic rulers of the land, who had their stronghold on an island in the lake of Schwerin, on the very spot where now stands the beautiful Schweriner-Schloss. About a stone'snow stands the beautiful Schweriner-Schloss. About a stone's-throw removed from it, and in striking contrast with that stately pile, appeared the large, plain old house, built of timber and masonry, in which the Dowager Grand Duchess resided. The royal lady was destined to outlive both her husband and her son, the latter dying in 1883, when her grand-son, Friedrich Franz III., succeeded to the rulership. Perhaps it is due to the Sclavonic element in the mixed race over which he rules that his subjects should have borne so long with a mediaval form of govern-ment. Immense private estates render the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg independent of the Diet, which is chiefly composed of the proprietors of landed estates, the minor nobility. Serfdom lingered long in this out-of-the-way corner of Germany.

nobility. Seridom lingered long in this out-of-the-way corner of Germany. A lady who last year visited the late Dowager Grand Duchess in her pretty seaside cottage near Doberan, on the shores of the Baltic, then described her as being still of active mind despite her eighty-eight years. She shared in a large measure in the marvellous physique of her brother, Emperor William I. Our Illustration shows the genial, intelligent face of this handsome old Hohenzollern princess, who passed away on Thursday, April 21.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, BART.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, BART. The firm of fifteen years assiduons and ever-improving foredrick Leighton for the Presidential chair of the Royal Academy. A man of wide intellectual culture as well as of high foredrick Leighton sort the selectual culture as well as of high frederick Leighton sort the selectual culture as well as of high foredrick Leighton sort the selectual culture as well as of high frederick Leighton sort the selectual culture as well as of high foredrick Leighton sort the selectual culture as well as of high frederick as a stately but always urbane host; while divide, he shows himself a sympathethy teacher and guide. Feedba an Associate at the early age of thirty-four, he man the death of Sir Francis Grant, in 1878, he was unani for high selected for the Presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the Presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the Presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the Presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency. The talents which wo for high selected for the presidency is the talents which high selected for the presidency is the talents which high selected for the presidency is the talents which the high selected for the presidency is the talents which the high selected for the presidency is the talents which the high selected for the presidency is the talents the high selected for the presidency is the talents the high selected

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

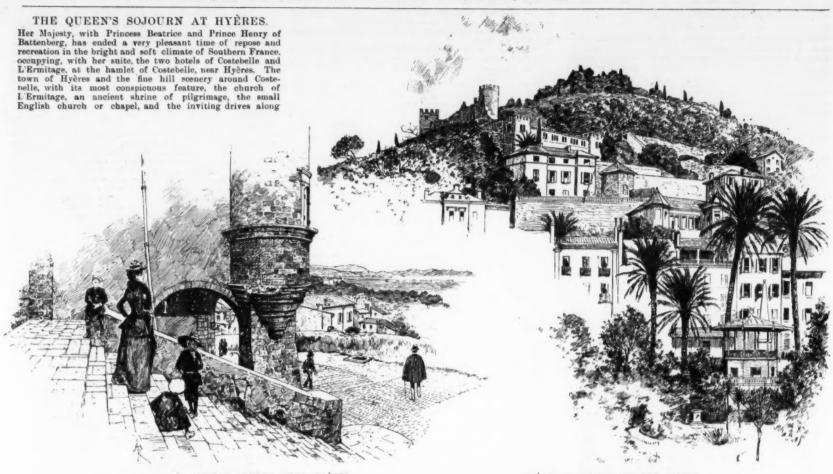
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#### THE CYCLISTS' TEN-MILE RACE.

THE CYCLISTS' TEN-MILE RACE. Kennington Oval, on Saturday, April 23, was the scene of good performances in the noble modern art and exercise of oycle-working locomotion, under the official anspices of the Surrey Bioycle Club, in the presence of 20,000 spectators, who came mostly, as did the competitors, from different suburbs of London. The most interesting contest was the ten-mile scratch race for the fifth silver challenge cup, to be won three times before it becomes the absolute property of the bolder. Before the firing of the pistol-shot for this race, Mr. R. W. Thomas, cycling photographer, of 121, Cheapside, tooka photograph, from which our Illustration is copied. Mr. G. W. Atkinson was the judge, and John Keen the starter. There were twenty-one cyclists to start, of whom six any mamed as follows, with figures indicating the order of their pion C., 3; F. W. Shorland, New Sonthgate C., 4; E. V. Soanes, Surrey B.C., 5; A. W. Harris, Polytechnic C.C., 6; as W. Woodruff, Stoke Newington, and others. Mr has a pick att, Woodruff took the lead at a good pace for half a mile, when he gave way to Shorland, who, with hap-scorer was passed. He succeeded in scoring twenty-seven haps out of the forty; his occasional bursts with A. E. Good for half a mile, when he gave way to Shorland, who, with app-soure was wall maintained, though failing short out of the forty; his occasional bursts with A. E. Good miles. The pace was well maintained, though failing short ot the exceptionally fine performance of H. J. Howard last utum in this race.

The second five miles saw only Du Cros, Harris, Good, Shorland, R. J. Itsley, Howard, Soanes, and Lambley com-peting ; and at the completion of the ninth mile a sprint from Du Cros caused lisley to retire. Then Soanes shared the leadership with Du Cros during the last mile, the latter leading when the bell sounded for the last lap, with Lambley in the rear. But Lambley made a tremendous effort, and, overtaking those in front, took up the premier position, passing the tape quite five yards in front of A. E. Good, while A. Du Cros took the third place. The time occupied by Lambley in running the commission of the trophy cup presented by J. N. Still, of the Argosy Bicycle Club, whose time, in the final heat, was 2 min. 40 1.5 sec.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

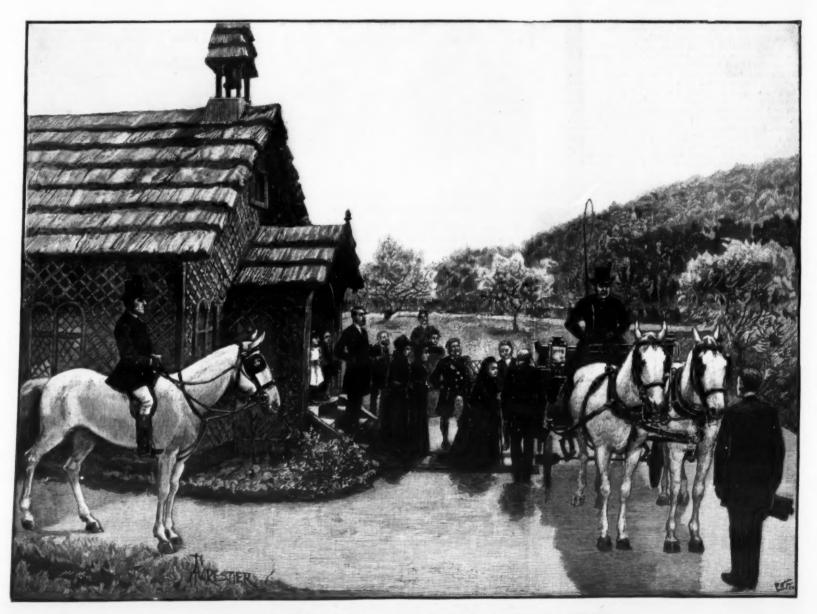


ON THE CHURCH STEPS, HYÈRES.

the seashore opposite the Hyères isles, have been described in former notices, and have been partially illustrated by our Artist's sketches. It is understood that her Majesty has expressed a hope to return there next year, liking Hyères much. She has made presents, of her own portrait and of articles of

HYÈRES, THE HILL AND THE CASTLE.

Wales, with their son and daughters, came from Cannes to stay at the Hötel Albion, Costebelle, until the Queen's depar-ture on Monday morning. They started, a few hours later, on their homeward journey by Paris to London, taking with them the young children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.



THE QUEEN AT HYÈRES : SUNDAY MORNING AT THE ENGLISH CHURCH, COSTEBELLE.

#### ART NOTES.

The flood-time of picture shows is upon us, and in another week all the important exhibitions of the season will be in full swing. The Old Water-Colour Society and the New Gallery have already opened their portals, and demand special notice ; but as there are a few minor shows which, if passed by now, will not find the attention they deserve, we reserve our detailed account of the contents of the larger galleries for a future occasion. Meanwhile, it may be well to say that the Old Water-Colour Society shows the best sign of ago-maturity; while its influence is strong enough to impress even upon its youngest Associates the principles of art upon which the societ to for the formed its sign to be sourced. even upon its youngest Associates the principles of art upon which the society has founded its right to represent English water-colour art. The veteran President, Sir John Gilbert, sends "A Standard Bearer," who bears a strong family likeness to one who, by the skill of the same artist, lived upon canvas fifty years ago; and Mr. Carl Haag contributes "A Marriage Procession in Damascus," which, if open to criticism as to details, is, nevertheless, a striking instance of luminous effect and minute work. The two new-comers are Mr. Lionel Smythe and Mr. Robert Little, both of whom fully justify their selection, the former by his "In Safe Keeping," a chubby child packed away among the cut hay, with a sharp-looking dog for protector; and the latter by a delightful Scotch landscape from the neighbourhood of Largo, as well as by a snow effect in Bayswater. Mr. Robert Allan, Mr. George Clausen, Mr. Albert Goodwin, Mr. M. Hale, and Mr. H. C. Whaite are among a few of the others who sustain the best Whaite are among a few of the others who sustain the best traditions of the Old Society.

The three pictures selected on the present occasion show that figure-painting ranks not less high in the esteem of the Old Society than landscape and street subjects. Sir John



#### HEARD MELODIES ARE SWEET ; BUT THOSE UNHEARD ARE SWEETER." EDITH MARTINEAU. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Gilbert, with, perhaps, the most limited palette of any living artist, succeeds in producing effects of light with consummate skill, while he never becomes dull or monotonous. Mr. Birket Foster, resuming the broader style of painting by which he first attracted notice, contributes a striking view of Loch Maree, embosomed among the mountains, bright with autumn heather. Miss Martineau has honestly carned her place among the Fellows of the Old Society, her work being always conscientions, thorough, and attractive; and this year she displays, both here and elsewhere, that she is not content to rest her claims upon her past work, but to push onwards and to achieve success in other branches of her art.

The New Gallery, while it contains some very noteworthy pictures-landscapes as well as portraits-also betrays the fatal effects of private and irresponsible management. Had it not been for the circumstances under which the Gallery was started, and the widely advertised zeal of the promoters for art for art's sake, one could pass by the inevitable relaxation of principle which such an exhibition as the present betrays. Personal, not artistic, considerations must have determined the selection of at least a score of works which find a place on the walls, and one regrets that the space thus occupied had not been devoted to pictures by some of the younger men, whose hopes of recognition by the Royal Academy are still too remote to make it obligatory on them to send their best work to Burlington House. There are, of course, a few who, like Mr. Watts and Mr. J. J. Shannon, have the courage to send their most successful pictures where they are sure of being noticed; but, as a rule, both Academicians and aspirants feel bound to support the officially recognised exhibition. On a future occasion we shall have an opportunity of speaking of the pictures severally, but in the meanwhile we may mention that

the chief honours of the year at the New Gallery are carried off by Mr. Watts and Mr. Alma-Tadema among the Acade-micians, by Mr. G. H. Boughton and Mr. W. B. Richmond among the Associates, and by Mr. J. J. Shannon, Mr. Donovan , Mr. William Padgett, and Mr. Albert Moore among the Adar outsiders.

The Society of Lady Artists, which is now holding its annual exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, has a more varied

display than usual, and, as is generally the case, the watergenerally the case, the second colours are not only superior in quality to the oil pictures. Among the latter Miss Mabel Young's "Sermon - Time" (two charity-school children, of whom one is happily asleep), Miss Annette Elias's "Potato Field," and Miss Osborn's "Kingfishers at Home" (a reminiscence of the Norfolk Broads) are the most noteworthy. Among the works of the painters in water - colours the architectural studies in old towns by Miss Louise Rayner, the sea-scapes on the Antrim coast by Miss H. O'Hara, the English landscapes of Miss Patey Townsend, and the Normandy studies of Miss Melicent Grose are worthy of notice, although we must hasten to add that the picture of the Cornish village of St. Ives is by far the most important and successful work of the last-named lady. Mrs. Emily Crawford's "By Annan Water," Miss Edith Sharpe's "Boats at Newlyn," Miss M. Noyce' "Breezy Path," and Miss Hensman's "Widow" show considerable promise, and rise studies of Miss Melicent Gross considerable promise, and rise far above the level of purely amateur work : and it is unnecessary to more than mention the names of Miss Edith Mar-tineau and Miss Kate Maucalay, who have already achieved in the open field a position among water - colour artists. We are glad to see that the Lady Artists are taking up the too much

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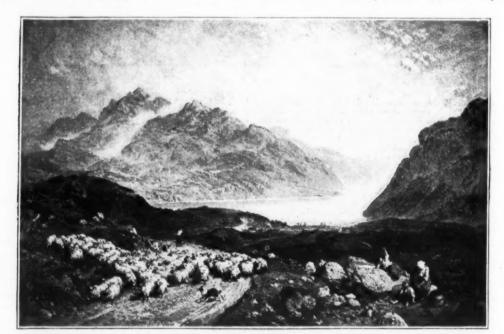
"A STANDARD-BEARER.". -SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

neglected art of miniature-painting, in which Miss Ellen Partridge displays very considerable skill, some of the portraits she exhibits having all the softness and refinement needed to give such charm to this branch of portraiture.

Under the same roof with the Lady Artists are to be found the pictures of the New English Art Club, which this year display very much greater restraint—both in motive and treatment—than previous exhibitions have prepared us for. The society, moreover, seems to have widened its borders and admitted to its sacred precincts even hardened "traditionalists" of the Old Society like Mr. Herbert Marshall, and worshippers of Burlington House like Mr. Hope MacLachlan or Mr. J. J. Shannon. The leading characteristic of the New

of "Storks" and "Umbrellas" are not only delicately fanciful of "Storks" and "Umbrellas" are not only delicately fanciful but more poetically "impressioniat" than half the laboured work in the room. They show, moreover, within what limits the aims of the new school might with advantage be confined, and its productions made acceptable to the world at large. Mr. Fred Brown's "Study of a Head," Mr. George Clausen's "Spring Flowers," Mr. F. Bate's portrait of Mr. J. Copeland, Mr. Laidlay's "Evening Mists," and Mr. Paul Maitland's "Oakley Crescent," a clever imitation of modern French work, are all worthy of notice worthy of notice.

The second series of pictures of the Land of the Rising Sun by Mr. John Varley, now on view at the Jana of the falling (28, New Bond Street), show no falling off in power or interest. Like the former series, they show us much of the daily life of



"LOCH MAREE."- BIRKET FOSTER. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

English School is not so much that they fail to recognise the limitations of painting (for, as a matter of fact, its most devout followers seldom go beyond their first impression); but that they deliberately mar the effect of their own work. For they deliberately mar the effect of their own work. For instance, Mr. Herbert Marshall very justifiably places in a white frame his "Snow Effect at Whitehall," with a dingy pall of fog overspreading everything ; but Mr. Walter Sickert simply kills every vestige of colour in his study of Dieppe

the most interesting nation in the East, and give a faithful transcript of the conditions under which its people live and have attained a civilisation wholly independent of the rest of the world. The present exhibition is supplemented by an interesting collection of drawings-chiefly of birds and animals-by a Japanese artist, Wataneke Seitei, to whom was entrusted the decoration of the ceiling panels of the Imperial Palace 18 Tekio. His work is most delicate, and his designs most fanciful.

by the whiteness of its surroundings. The most char-acteristic work, however, is Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy's study acteristic work, however, is Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy's study for a portrait in open air, in which the value of the figure against the light and træes is admirable, although the bright shadows of the dress are absurdly exaggerated. Mr. C. W. Furse's full-length figures of ladies are, in truth, very much like Whistler's without his talent; and Mr. Moffat Lindner's "Storm Clouds" are like those of the late Mr. Cecil Lawson with-

out their illumination ; Mr. D. S. MacColl's unobtrusive studies

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived at Darmstadt on April 26, a little before half-past nine, having left Hyères on the previous day, travelling by Marseilles, Dijon, Belfort, and Strasburg. . Her Majesty, says the Court Circular, left Costebelle with regret, having enjoyed her stay in the beautiful country very much, and having met with the greatest attention and kind-ness during her sojourn at Hyères. The way in which her wish for privacy was respected added greatly to her comfort and enjoyment. enjoyment.

and enjoyment. The Queen was received on arrival at Darmstadt station by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, Princess Henry of Prussia, Princess Alix of Hesse, Prince Henry and Prince William of Hesse, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty's reception was otherwise strictly private, on account of her own and the Grand Ducal family's deep mourning. "The return to Darmstadt, where she has come at the earnest invitation of her dear grandchildren, is very trying to her Majesty, after the recent sad loss of her beloved son-in-law, the late Grand Duke Louis." The Queen drove direct to the Neue Palais. Nene Palais.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George, and Princess Victoria of Wales dined with her Majesty on Sunday evening, April 24, at Costebelle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, trayelling under the name of the Earl and Countess of Chester, arrived in Paris on April 26. During their stay their Royal Highnesses, who are accompanied by Prince George and their daughters, will pre-serve a strict incognito. ognito.

Accompanied by Frince George and their daughters, will pre-serve a strict incognito. In accordance with the Queen's particular wish, says *Trwth*, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family are returning to England from the Riviera, and they will probably reside at Marlborough House until the middle of next month, before proceeding to Copenhagen. The King and Queen of Den-mark, and the Princess of Wales and Princesses Vio-toria and Maud, are to arrive at Gmunden on June 30 on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. The Prince of Wales will go to Sandringham in a few days for a short time, to inspect the progress of the improve-ments which are being carried out in the house and garden. The dovecotes of the ladies

ments which are being carried out in the honse and garden. The dovecotes of the ladies who are working energeti-cally for women's suffrage have been fluttered by Mr. Gladstone. In a letter to Mr. Samuel Smith, which has been published as a pamph-let, Mr. Gladstone strenu-ously opposes the extension of the Parliamentary fran-chise to women. He main-tains that the mass of women have no desire for this change, and that its ultimate issue would be the assertion of a woman's right to sit in Parliament and hold any office of the State. It is quite certain that the vast majority of men are not dis-posed to admit that a lady may sit on the Trensury Bench and discharge the duties, for example, of Minister of War, or that a Cabinet may govern the Cabinet may govern the country by virtue of the support of a preponderance female electors

Mr. Gladstone's interven Mr. Gladstone's interven-tion has excited the wrath of Lady Florence Dixie, who, in the course of a vivacious epistle, declares that men are "the lesser half of humanity,"

Pittle, definites that men are "the lesser half of humanity," and that they owe to women what "little sense" they possess. No doubt Lady Florence is quite prepared to take command of the Channel Fleet, but the "little sense" which is possessed by men is not likely to be convinced by her assertion of feminine superiority in the whole sphere of human activity. Sir Albert Rollit's Bill, which nims at the enfranchisement of those women only who already exercise the municipal and County Council suffrage, has given bitter offence to the champions of the complete emancipation of woman. They denounce it as a "middle-chas" Bill, as an insult to the wives of working-men, and especially to female lodgers, who are excluded from its scope. A meeting at St. James's Hall brought out this division in the ranks of the women's suffragists in sharp relief. But the Bill itself never had any chance of being accepted by the House of Commons. Parliament has returned to work after the holidays as

House of Commons. Parliament has returned to work after the holidays as nuwillingly as a schoolboy. The illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has postponed the Budget resolutions, and the Government have been straggling with their Indian Councils Bill against a sudden upheaval of Dr. Tanner. Sir James Fergusson made the important annoncement that a Royal commission would be appointed to inquire into the wholo question of coast communication. This is excellent, but what possessed the Postmaster-General to deny that in tele-graphic communication between lighthouses and life-boat stations England is behind several foreign mations J The fact is notorious, and our backwardness in this matter is a national disgrace. Sir James Fergusson was so ill-advised as to pooh-pooh the idea that the proposed improvement in coast communication would area many lives. Why a Minister who admits the necessity for a great reform should do it with such a singularly bad grace is one of the mysteries of our bureaucracy.

mysteries of our bureaucracy. In a speech at Derby, the Duke of Devonshire argued that, if Mr. Giadstone should form a Government after the General Election, a Home Rule Bill could not be passed without another appeal, to the country. The Protestants of Ulster, in the Duke of Devonshire's opinion, would be quite justified in offering " a passive resistance" to the enactments of an Irish Parliament. The Unionist leader once more demanded an explanation of

Mr. Gladstone's plan for dealing with this and other diffi-culties. It seems unlikely now that the anticipated debate on Mr. Blaue's Home Rule motion will come off, as Dr. Clark has priority, on May 6, with a resolution which may cause Mr. Blane's to be ruled out of order.

Pessimism as to be ruled out of order. Pessimism as to the condition of the British Army will not be lessened by Dr. Hambleton's report on the physique of Tommy Atkins. According to this authority, the most elemen-tary means for maintaining physical vigour among the soldiers simply do not exist. Dr. Hambleton contends that half a million a year is lost to the nation chiefly on account of the prevalence of consumption in the Army. He proposes a thorough system of physical recreation for recruits, who at present are weedy when they enlist, and are so tightly encased in the regulation uniform that their chests have no chance of expansion.

expansion. Mr. Burt has been giving excellent advice to the Miners' National Union about the expediency of referring disputes to arbitration instead of rushing into strikes. The temper of the Durham miners, however, remains unconciliatory, although the executive of their trade union have been negotiating with the employers. If any compromise is to be effected, the coal-owners insist that it shall be based on a ten per cent. reduction of wages, which shall hold good till the end of July.

of wages, which shall hold good till the end of July. The funeral of Dr. Allon, the eminent Congregational divine, took place on April 21 at Abney Park Cemetery, the funeral service being held in Union Chapel, Islington, and attended by more than two thousand people, including several clergymen of the Established Church. The funeral procession left the chapel at half-past three o'clock. An immense crowd of people had assembled in Compton Terrace, and the blinds of the houses along the whole route to the cemetery were lowered. The procession, which consisted of an open hearse drawn by four horses and about eighty carriages, reached the cemetery shortly after four o'clock. Thousands of people were waiting its arrival. The coffin was here plainly seen, many of the wreaths having

and at Budapest all labour demonstrations have been for-

It was feared that the Paris Anarohists would make some demonstration on the occasion of the trial of Ravachol, which took place on April 26, but it was not anticipated that a serious outrage would be committed, as it was hoped that the recent numerous arrests had had a deterring effect on the Anarohists. The worst anticipations, however, were realised on Mon-day evening, when, at about half-past nine o'clock, the restaurant of M. Véry, where Ravachol was recognised and arrested a few weeks ago, was destroyed by a terrific explosion. Unfortunately in this case, contrary to what occurred on pre-vious occasions, the outrage was accompanied by serious injuries to several persons. M. Véry, whose leg was shattered by the explosion, received frightful wounds, as did also several people who happened to be in the restaurant at the time of the explosion. Inferot, the waiter who recognised Ravachol, escaped with a slight bruise, but Madame Véry, who was un-injuried, was so terribly frightened that she lost her reason, temporarily it is hoped.

Poor M. Véry's life has been a misery to him since the Poor M. Véry's life has been a misery to him since the capture of Ravachol in his house, and only a few days before the explosion he had applied to the Ministry of the Interior for a grant of 10,000 francs, on the ground that his business had been ruined, that no one would accept him as a tenant, and that he went in fear of his life, as the Anarchists had several times threatened him. That their threats were only too seriously meant the outrage of April 25 is a terrible proof; but it seems strange, to say the least of it, that the Paris police did not afford better and more efficacions protection to M. Véry. It will have to be explained how a bomb or infernal machine could be deposited in a restaurant which was, or should have been, closely watched by detectives.

cellor's views, so that people in Germany are wondering whether the Emperor, by supporting his Ministers in their opposition to the Chan-cellor, intends to drive him into resigning. It is quite possible that the Emperor only wishes to emphasize the fact that he is his own Chancellor, and that the nominal holder of the office is only a figure-head. Prince Biamarck has so

is only a figure-head. Prince Bismarck has so often prosecuted or caused to be prosecuted numbers of his countrymen that his appear-ance as defendant in a court of justice will be to him a new experience. Herr Fusangel, a newspaper editor of Bochum, has, we are toid, instituted proceedings against the ex-Chancellor, from whom he claims damages for certain uncomplimentary expressions uncomplimentary expressions used by Prince Bismarck.

been removed. The inscription upon it is : "Henry Allon, D.D. Born Oct. 13, 1818. Died April 16, 1892." The walls of the grave were lined with evergreens and firs. After prayers had been offered up by Dr. Boothe, the Rev. W. H. Harwood, and the Rev. Brooke Lambert (Vicar of Greenwich), the coffin was reverently lowered into the grave.

the coffin was reverently lowered into the grave. As might have been expected, a coroner's jury has found that the disaster at Hampstead Heath Station on Easter Monday was due to the inadequate arrangements of the rail-way company on a public holiday. Probably this will have the effect of making at least one railway station safe in future. The jury might have gone further and expressed their surprise that the police authorities did not think it necessary to take special precautions against overcrowding on Easter Monday. Had there been enough police on the spot, the crowd would never have been allowed to make a death-trap on the staircase.

Two alleged Anarchists have been arrested in London on a charge which relates chiefly to the circulation of a print called the *Commonweal*. The burial of Mrs. Mowbray, wife of one of the accused, was made the occasion of an Anarchist "demonstra-tion," which was not of a formidable character. It is stated that about a hundred Anarchists have arrived in London from France, but there is no apprehension of any outbreak.

France, but there is no apprehension of any outbreak. As May 1 draws near, the anxiety and uneasiness are increasing, especially since the Anarchist outrage of which Paris was the scene on April 25. It is rather difficult for people in this country to realise the state of alarm in which the inhabitants of a few great European capitals have been thrown by the recent Anarchist outrages, the discoveries of bombs and explosives in various towns, and the numerous arrests which have taken place, thus proving the existence on the Continent of a widespread international Anarchist con-spiracy. In Paris consternation prevails, and a large number of people have made up their minds to spend May 1 in the country. In France and in other countries precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities to prevent disturbances, and to restore order should riots take place, as at Fourmies last year. arbances, and a rmies last year.

At Turin the police have arrested a number of Anarchists,

THE GRAVE OF DR. ALLON IN ABNEY PARK CEMETERY.

On April 24 the population of Vienna turned out in force to witness the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Radetzky, the hero of Novara, when there was a great display of enthusiasm and of military pomp, as a matter of course. The Emperor, accompanied by the Archdukes and Archduchesses, was present, and complimented the sculptor. Herr Zumbusch, on the success of his work. Radetzky, as is well known, defeated the Sardinian army at Novara in 1849, and the result of his victory was that Lombardy and Venice became Austrian possessions. What remains now of the glorious achievement of the splendid old soldier ?

soldier? The situation in Dahomey is getting more serious every day. The Dahomeyans are marching on Porto Novo, and an attack is impending. All that the French can do for the present is to remain strictly on the defensive, as in this senson active operations by European troops are out of the question, and the French cannot assume the offensive until November. The French papers have been studying the Ashantee War lately, and have given as an example of how things should be managed the vigorous campaign so ably conducted by Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley in 1872-3. One of them has reproduced long extracts of the order of the day issued by Sir Garnet Wolseley before the march on Coomassie began. The Ministerial crisis in Italy has been sattled by the

The Ministerial crisis in Italy has been settled by the Ministers withdrawing their resignations, with the exception of Signor Colombo, the Minister of Finance, whose portfolio is held by Signor Luzzati until the appointment of Signor Colombo's successor. This is at best but a postponement of the crisis, for the Ministry of the Marquis di Rudinì has been much weakened by past events.

much weakened by past events. Bulgaria is again attracting attention. Within the last few days, acting on information received from the Turkish Commissioner to the Bulgarian Government, the Rustchuk police, on searching the house of an Armenian named Garabet, found a number of bombs loaded and ready for use. This dis-covery led to several arrests, and a subsequent inquiry showed that there was a conspiracy directed against the Bulgarian Government, Prince Ferdinand, and, it is also said, the Sultan, which, thanks to the timely action of the police, has been nipped in the bud.



### PERSONAL.

ney in the representation of London has been caused by ath of Sir Lewis Pelly, the Conservative Member for North Hack-ney. Sir

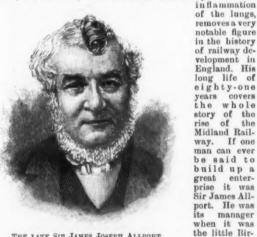


North Hack-ney. Sir Lewis, though he did not make a con-spicuous figure in the House of Com-mons, was a man of some note. He was a friend of Thomas Car-lyle, and his military and diplomatic career was of career was of considerable

Career was of considerable interest. He so that the Bombay when he was a mere boy of sixteen. He served in the Persian Campaign of 1856 as General Jacob's was in a political rather than a military capacity. He served in the Persian Campaign of 1856 as General Jacob's political rather than a military capacity. He served in the Persian Campaign of 1856 as General Jacob's point at the Persian General at Zanzibar. His most principal we was in a political rather than a military capacity. He served in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed in the Persian Guiff, where he had to put down proposed for the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Zastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern tragedy of the deathes of Hasan and Husain, the Sastern trage

grandsons of Mohammed. Sir Lewis Pelly's next position was that of Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana. In 1874 he had to arrest the corrupt and unscrupulcus Gaikwar of Baroda, and take over the government of the country. His services earned him his K.C.S.I. He was on more debateable ground during the negotiations which preceded the Afghan War, but he did his work with his usual ability, and shortly afterwards he retired with a K.C.B. In 1885 he entered Parliament, with a majority of over 400, as Member for North Hackney, and retained his seat in 1886 with a largely increased following. He was a very regular and diligent member, and spoke occasionally on questions of Indian and foreign policy, but he never aspired to a prominent Parliamentary position. He died at the age of sixty-seven.

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THE LATE SIR JAMES JOSEPH ALLPORT

THE LATE SIR JAMES JOSEPH ALLPORT. The Hitle Dif-mingham and Derby Railway, mostly devoted to goods traffic, and never dreaming of an extension to London and a passenger service across England. Thanks to Mr. Allport, however, the forward step was taken by an extension to Bristol. Then the great

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

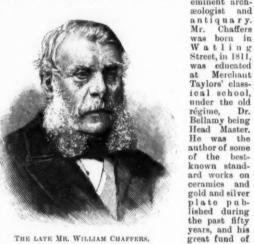
line-again at Mr. Allport's suggestion-crept Londonwards to Bedford, and finally to the great terminus at St. Pancras.

The eagler of an Anally to the great terminus at St. Pancras. Sir James's next fertile suggestion was the develop-ment of the third-class traffic. The early railway policy was in the direction of discouraging third-class pas-sengers by high rates and had accommodation. Sir James changed all this. He obtained the concession that all trains, express or parliamentary, should include a service of third-class carriages, at a uniform fare of a penny a mile. Then came the final experiment of abolishing the second class. It was a revolution, and nearly the whole railway world denounced it. Its success, however, was immediate and hasting. Sir James elected a director and presented with a large sum of money. He was knighted four years later. He never took much part in politics, but was a Liberal with strong Unionist leanings, and was, indeed, to have been present at the Duke of Devon-shire's meeting at Derby on April 25. His death was due to a chill caught on Easter Monday. The Anglican Church in Canada has just lost one of its

shire's meeting at Derby on April 25. His death was due to a chill caught on Easter Monday. The Anglican Church in Canada has just lost one of its most active prelates by the death of the Right Rev. James William Williams, Bishop of Quebec. The diocese is one of the oldest among the Colonial sees, for it was founded in 1793. But its work has always been one of much difficulty, since five-sixths of the population are French. Of these, a large number lead hard lives as fishermen on the coast, where, how-ever, the Bishop and his clergy have always worked zealously among them. A recent letter spoke of the mingled perils and pleasures of pastoral work on the rough coast of Labrador. Nights at sea in an open boat; detention in out-of-the-way places by stress of weather; little services where "two or three" were gathered together—these were some characteristics of an apostolic journey which extended over 2800 miles. Dr. Williams was educated first at Crewkerne School, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford. He took a third in classical "Greats" in 1851, and in the same year was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford. After a few years of service in Buoks and in Somersetshire, he went out to Canada as Rector of the Grammar School, Lennoxville. In 1862 he beceme a professor in Bishops' College, Lennoxville, which is the Train-ing College for the diocesses of Quebec and Montreal. In the following year he was consecrated to the see of Quebec, although he had been but twelve years in orders. The Bishop was an indefatigable worker, in whom the missionary spirit was strongly developed. By the death of Mr. William Chaffers, at his residence in West Hampstead, aged eighty, England has lost an

s strongly developed. By the death of Mr. William Chaffers, at his residence West Hampstead, aged eighty, England has lost an eminent archin

and



#### THE LATE MR. WILLIAM CHAFFERS.

the reminiscences and vicissitudes of art made him everythe reminiscences and vicissitudes of art made him every-where a welcome guest. The veteran antiquary's great field of labour, however, lay in the organisation of art exhibitions, and his valuable aid was secured either as superin-tendent or general manager at Manchester. 1857; Leeds, 1868-9; South Kensington Museum (special loan exhibition of plate), 1862; Dublin, 1872; Wrexham, 1876; and, lastly, at Hanley, Staffordshire, 1890. Like his father before him, Mr. W. Chaffers was Father of the Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries as far back as 1843.

By the recent death of Mrs. Henrietta Roebuck, at Seven-onks, politicians will be reminded of the career of her late husband, the Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, who was a member of the first Reformed Parliament, when he represented Bath in the Radical interest, and was for many years one of the most vigorous debaters in the House of Commons. He sided with Daniel O'Connell on the Irish question of sixty years ago. He advocated the adoption of the ballot-he defended the Crimean War, considering it a crusade against despotism, and overthrew the Aberdeen Ministry on the question of the condition of our troops in the Crimea, and embarked with impetuosity in the cause of the Confederate States. In fact, he was ever ready to break a lance in the service of those whom he considered unjustly or cruelly treated. The flerceness of his attacks earned for him the name of "Tear'em" in the House of Commons. In his later years his support of Lord Beaconsfield made a breach between him and his early political friends. The Private View at the New Gallery the other afternoon By the recent death of Mrs. Henrietta Roebuck, at Seven

his support of Lord Beaconsfield made a breach between him and his early political friends. The Private View at the New Gallery the other afternoon was, as usual, the pleasantest function of its kind of the season. A perpetual *ca et vient* of well-known, and well-dressed, people filled the spacious obambers and loitered from room to room in agreeable gossip or welcome *vencontre*; while in the cool white and golden atrium the soft plash of the function made a restful refrain to the incessant hum of con-versation. Pretty gowns were decidedly in the majority, despite the now habitual preponderance of black and sombre colours-indeed, perhaps, partly for that very reason. Æsthetic toilettes there were none-they have died hard but are extinct at last. A few ugly eccentricities blossomed forth here and there without any sort of injury to the general effect, contributing rather the precious salt of humour to the entertainment. Mrs. Comyns-Carr wore by far the most beautiful gown in the place; it was of shot silk, coloured like the breast of a peacock or a bank of violets. Madame Antoinette Sterling was in an akatere arrangement of black velvet, with a black bonnet. Among other notabilities present were the beautiful Lady Brooke, Lady Lytton, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Pinero, which frepresentatives of the Royal Academy were Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A.; Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., who, though greatly is restrict travels; Mr. Ernest Crofts, A.R.A., the English be Neuville; and Mr. P. R. Morris, A.R.A. A good many

distinguished outsiders were also present, including Mr. Linley Sambourne: Mr. Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor; Mr. J. J. Shannon, the portrait-painter; Mr. Alfred East, and Mr. Edward Stott.

Edward Stott. The death is recorded of Captain Charles Gudgeon Nelson, R.N., for nearly thirty years a Gentleman Usher to her Majesty the Queen. Captain Nelson's grandfather. Mr. Mathew Nelson, was a first cousin of the great Lord Nelson. Entering the Royal Navy in 1845, he served on board different vessels. In 1854 he obtained his lieutenancy. On the Impérieuse (51), and subsequently on the Forward gun-boat, he saw active rervice during the war with Russia, and obtained the Baltic medal. In 1856 he was appointed to the command of the Rolla training - brig, tender to the Victory at Portsmouth, and in 1858 he had the honour of being personally selected by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort to prepare Prince Alfred (now Duke of Edinburgh) for the naval profession. Few people who have remarked the work of the Society

Alfred (now Duke of Edinburgh) for the naval profession. Few people who have remarked the work of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the matter of Mrs. Montagu and others are aware what it owes to the personality of its founder, the Rev. Benjamin Waugh. But for the untring energy of the editor of the Swuday Magazime the law would not have been altered or the society raised up to restrict the activities of the baby-farmer. Mr. Waugh for some time filled the pulpit of a Nonconformist chapel, but he found the atmosphere very uncongenial, and sought in entire independence the freedom which deacons and pew-renters could not tolerate. Mr. Waugh's love of children is a passion. Any dweller in Bloomsbury who comes upon a short, clerically dressed figure, with flowing black hair and piercing eyes, spinning tops with a group of little ones in some by-way, may feel sure that he has beheld the editor of the Swuday Magazime. The sight is not impressive, for it is as likely as not that the clerical top-spinner will be smoking a pipe. But if any care to see what this interest in child-life has done, a reference to a single report of the society will show it. The company that has purchased the estate of Colwick, in

If any care to see winds this the body of the society will show it.
The company that has purchased the estate of Colwick, in South Nottinghamshire, where a new racecourse is to be made, has obtained with it the little church so full of memorials of the Byron family. There lies the first Nottinghamshire Byron, Sir John of Clayton, Lancashire, to whom Henry VIII.
granted Newstead Abbey. There are monuments to other ancestors of the poet, but perhaps most interesting of all is the sculptured figure of the "Mary" of Byron's poems, Miss Chaworth, with whom he fell deeply in love in 1803. This lady, who afterwards married Mr. Musters, the owner of Colwick Hall, was the daughter of a Nottinghamshire gentleman, whose father, Mr. William Chaworth, was killed in a duel in 1765 by Byron's predecessor in the title, his great-uncle, "the wicked Lord Byron," who, in consequence, was tried for manslaughter by his peers, and found guilty. Colwick Hall was one of the places attacked by the rioters at the time of the Reform Bill in 1832.

Our portrait of the late Lieutenant-General Pelly and the view of the grave of the late Dr. Allon are from photographs by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Baker Street.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK. APRIL 30, 1892. Thick Edition .. .. .. .. .. 3d. Newspapers for abroad may be posted at any time, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For the 7th of MAY

Will contain a further

#### SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT OF PICTURES FROM THE

#### **ROYAL ACADEMY AND NEW GALLERY,**

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### ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

was founded by HERBERT INGRAM on 14 May, 1342. For exactly Fifty Years it has embodied a continuous Pictorial Record of the Political and Social Life of this country.

#### On 14 May, 1892,

the ordinary issue of the Paper will be styled

#### OUR JUBILEE NUMBER,

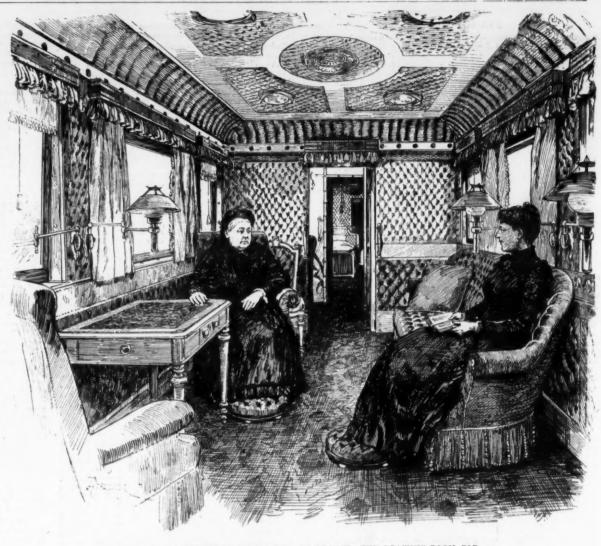
and it will contain a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT entitled

### THE FOUNDING OF THE "ILLUSTRATED": A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

Portraits of all the leading Contributors will be given, with many Illustrations from the early volumes, and Special Articles by EDMUND YATES, WALTER BESANT, and other well-known writers.

The COVER for this issue will be specially designed by Mr. LINLEY SAMBOURNE.

THE QUEEN ON HER TRAVELS. Her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Hyères on Monday, April 25, at half-past ten, by a special train. It proceeded by way of Toulon and Marseilles, Lyons and Dijon, Mulhouse, Strasburg, and Carlsruhe, to Darmstadt, arriving at half-past nine on Tuesday morning. The two carriages provided for the Queen's railway travelling on the Continent are usually kept in the Gare da Nord at Brussels, under the care of a special workman, having been constructed and furnished in Belgium. Their external aspect is not very different from that of other saloon carriages provided for the Queen's railway travelling on the Continent are usually kept in the Gare da Nord at Brussels, under the care of a special workman, having been constructed and furnished in Belgium. Their external aspect is not very different from that of other saloon carriages puice of small apartments. In front is a box for the Scottish Highland man-servant attending on the Scottish Highland man-servant attending on the Scottish Highland man-servant be the dard on the four the Scottish Highland man-servant attending on the Majesty. The drawing-room for the Queen daseels. The walls are hung with silk capitonnée, which is blue for the dado and pearl grey above, broaded with the shamrock, rose, and thistle. The small table is of a pale coloured wood, probably beech. A dark Indian carpet is spread on the floor. The washhand-stand is aventilator of cat-out brass. The saloon leads the dressing-room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo round the floor. The washhand-stand is aventilator of cat-out brass. The soloon leads the diversing the draik for direct and proceed leather, relieved with there Majesty. Beyond the bed-room is asort of luggage-room, where the maids sleep on ofas. Her Majesty, on the road, takes her meals in douted, but electric bells are fixed to call the servants. The bedding is the Queen's own, and her table, the taway on leaving the train. Her Majesty, and the train. Her Majesty also broug

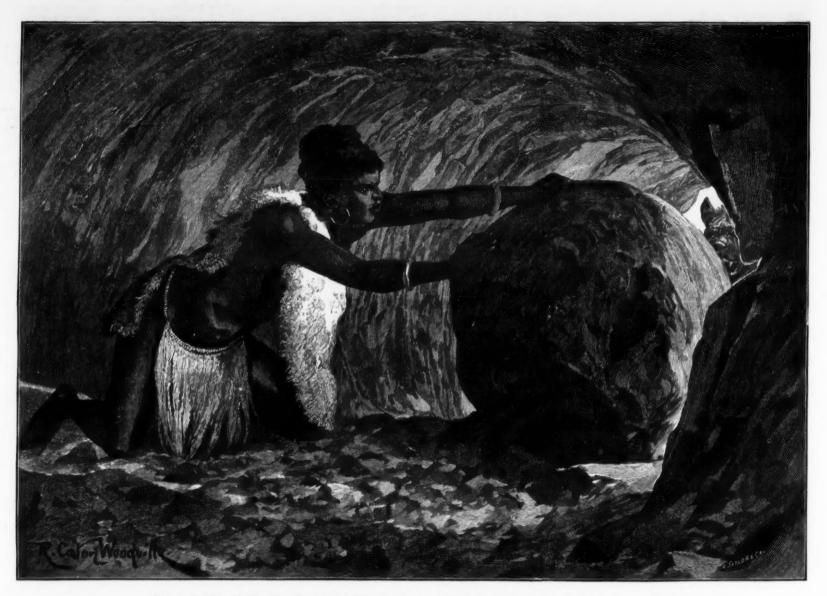


THE QUEEN TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE : THE DRAWING-ROOM CAR.



START FOR THE CYCLISTS' TEN-MILE RACE AT KENNINGTON OVAL.

Photo by R. W. Thomas, Cheapside.



Nada, in her fear and folly, seized the stone and dragged on it. . . . It shook, it slipped over the socket ledge, and rolled home.

#### THE LILY. NADA BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

#### AUTHOR OF "SHE," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC.

#### CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE END OF THE FEORLE, BLACK AND GREY. Galazi rushed through the town crying aloud, and behind him rose the stir of men. All slept and no sentinels were set, for Umslopogaas was so lost in his love for the Lily that he for-got his wisdom, and thought no more of war or death or of the hate of Dingaan. Presently the Wolf came to the large new hut which Umslopogaas had caused to be built for Nada the Lily, and entered it, for there he knew that he should find his brother Bulalio. On the far side of the hut the two lay sleeping, and the head of Umslopogaas rested on the Lily's breast, and by his side gleamed the great axe Groan-Maker. "Awake!" cried the Wolf. Now Umslopogaas sprang to his feet grasping at his axe, but Nada threw her arms wide, murmuring : "Let me sleep on, sweet is sleep." "Sound shall ye sleep anon!" gasped Galazi. "Swift, brother, bind on the wolf's hide, take shield! Swift, I say— the Slayers of the king are at your gates!" Now Nada sprang up also, and they did his bidding like people in a dream; and, while they found their garments and a shield, Galazi took beer and drank it, and his breath came back to him. They stood without the hut. Now the sky was grey, and east and west and north and south tongues of havers. Instopogaas looked and his sense came back to him : he THE END OF THE PEOPLE, BLACK AND GREY.

Slayers. Unslopognas looked and his sense came back to him: he understood. "Which way, brother?" he said. "Through them to our Grey People on the mountain," said Galazi. "There, if we can win it, we shall find

suce

"What of my people in the kraal?" asked Umslopogaas. "They are not many, brother; the women and the children gone. I have wakened the men-most will escape. Hence, we burn !"

"They are not many, brother; the women are gone. I have wakened the men-most will escape. Hence, ere we burn!" Now they ran towards the fence, and as they went men joined them to the number of ten, half awakened, fear-stricken, armed - some with spears, some with clubs--and for the most part naked. They ran together towards the fence of the town, that was now but a ring of fire, Umslopogaas and Galazi in front, each holding the Lily by a hand. They neared the fence-from without came the shouts of the Slayers-lo i it was after. Nada shrank back in fear, but Umslopogaas and Galazi dragged her on. They rushed at the blazing fence, smiting with axe and club. It broke before them, they were through but little harmed. Without were a knot of the Slayers, standing back a small space because of the heat of the fine. The Slayers saw them, and crying, "This is Bulalio, [All Rights Reserved.]

R OF "SHE," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," E still the wizard !" sprang towards them with uplifted spears. Now the People of the Axe made a ring round Nada, and in front of it were Umslopogaas and Galazi. Then they rushed on and met those of the Slayers who stood before them, and the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker out the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker and the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker on the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker on the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker and the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Groan-Maker by Break and the those of the Slayers who stood before them, and the Matcher, as dust is swept of a wind, as grass is swept by and the Axe had been killed and of the Slayers some fits men, for, having been awakened by the crying of Galazi, the soldiers of the axe fought bravely, though none saw here his brother stood, and none knew whither their chief be drecept the Wolf-Brethren and those with them were why while the Wolf-Brethren and those with them were why shiftst-footed of any in the land. But the pace of a nor run with the Wolf-Brethren (Exercise) and the search and the pace of any trans with the Gorge that led to the river before and crame the de for was near drains end the search and a near many and the fore was near drains of the gorge base and exerce. The fore the the river with the first for the start with the Wolf-Brethren. Yet they made good speed, and first sport there shall be such a heat of the gorge base and of it, and the fore was near drains of the gorge base and of it, and the fore was near drains of the start with with these who follow till we find out breat again. "It is not may and the man the search a heat is end there we will join you in the forest; but if perchance we cannot we will join you in the forest; but if perchance we cannot we will join you in the forest; but if perchance we cannot we will for sport there shall be such a heat field sthere."" "It is not ma

selves!" For answer, Umslopognas took her by the hand and fled towards the river; but before he reached it he heard the sounds of the fray, the war-cry of the Slayers as they poured upon the People of the Axe, the howl of his brother, the Wolf, when the battle joined—ay, and the crash of the Watcher as the blow went home.

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make what play I can against the Stayers, about what way wolves." Now Nada wept, saying that she feared to be left, and that she should never see him more, and her grief wrung his heart. Nevertheless, he kissed her and went, closing the stone after him in that fashion of which he had spoken. When the stone was closed the cave was almost dark, except for a ray of light that entered by a hole little larger than a man's hand, that, looked at from within, was on the right of the stone. Nada sat herself so that this ray of light struck full on her, for she loved light, and without it she would pine as flowers do. There she sat and thought in the darksome cave, and was

Wiled with fear and sorrow. And while she brooded thus, sudduly the ray went out, and she heard a noise as of some beast that smells at prey. She looked, and in the gloom she saw the sharp nose and grimning fangs of a wolf that were thrust towards her through the little hole.
Taka cried aloud in fear, and the fangs were snatched back, for the stone shake. Then she thought in her foolishness that the wolf knew how to open the stone, and that he would these wolves were the ghosts of evil men, having the understanding of men. So, in her fear and folly, she seized the cose and dragged on it as Umslopogaas had shown her how to do be the sock and dragged on it as Umslopogaas had shown her how to do. It shook, it slipped over the socket ledge, and rolled here the abeble down the month of a gour.
"Yow I am safe from the wolves," said Nada: "See, I would be ill if Umslopogaas came back no more to roll away that rock, for who is placed in a grave being yet strong and quick." She shuddered as she thought of the bole to listen, for from from favor as the sould be like one in a grave-as one who is placed in listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from from dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the source of the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen, for from favor dy the source of the bole to listen for the favor dy the source of the bole to listen for from

and a din of men.

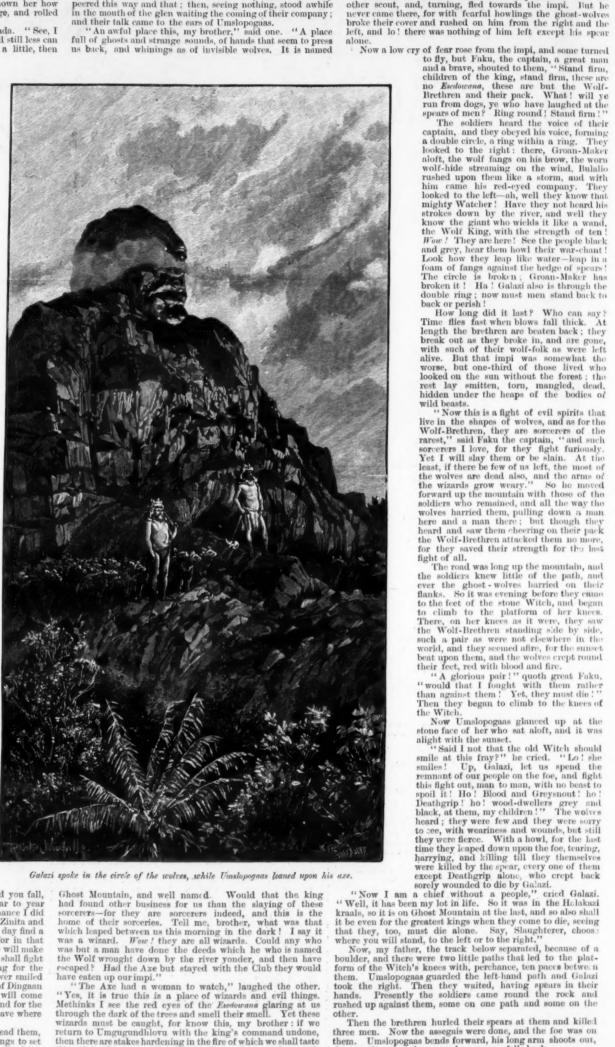
war. "How went it, brother?" asked Umslo-

"How went it, brother?" asked Umslo-pognas. "None so ill, but all those who stood with me in the way are dead, and with them a few of the foe. I alone am fled like a coward. They came on us thrice, but we held them back till the Lily was safe; then, all our men being down, I ran, Umslopo-gaas, and swam the torrent, for I was minded to die here in my own place." Now, though he said little of it, I must tell you, my father, that Galazi had made a great slaughter there in the neck of the donga. Afterwards I counted the slain, and they were many; the nine men of the People of the Axe were hidden in them. "Perhaps it shall be the Slayers who die, brother."

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rested." So they ross and numbered their flock, and all were there, though it was not as it had been years ago when first the Wolf-Brethren hunted on Ghost Mountain; for many of the

wolves had died by men's spears when they harried the kraals of men, and no young were born to them. Then, as once tefore, the pack was halved, and half, the she-wolves, went with Umslopogaas, and half, the dog-wolves, went with Galazi. Now they passed down the forest paths and hid in the tangle of the thickets at the head of the darksome glen, one on each side of the glen. Here they waited till they heard the footfall of the impi of the king's Slayers, as it came slowly along seeking them. In front of the impi went two soldiers watching for an ambush, and these two men were the same who had talked together that dawn when Galazi parag between them. Now also they talked as they peered this way and that ; then, seeing nothing, stood awhile in the mouth of the glen waiting the coming of their company ; and their talk came to the ears of Umslopogaas. "An awful place this, my brother," suid one. "A place full of ghosts and strange sounds, of hands that seem to press as back, and whinings as of invisible wolves. It is named



Galazi spoke in the circle of the wolves, while Umslopogaas leaned upon his

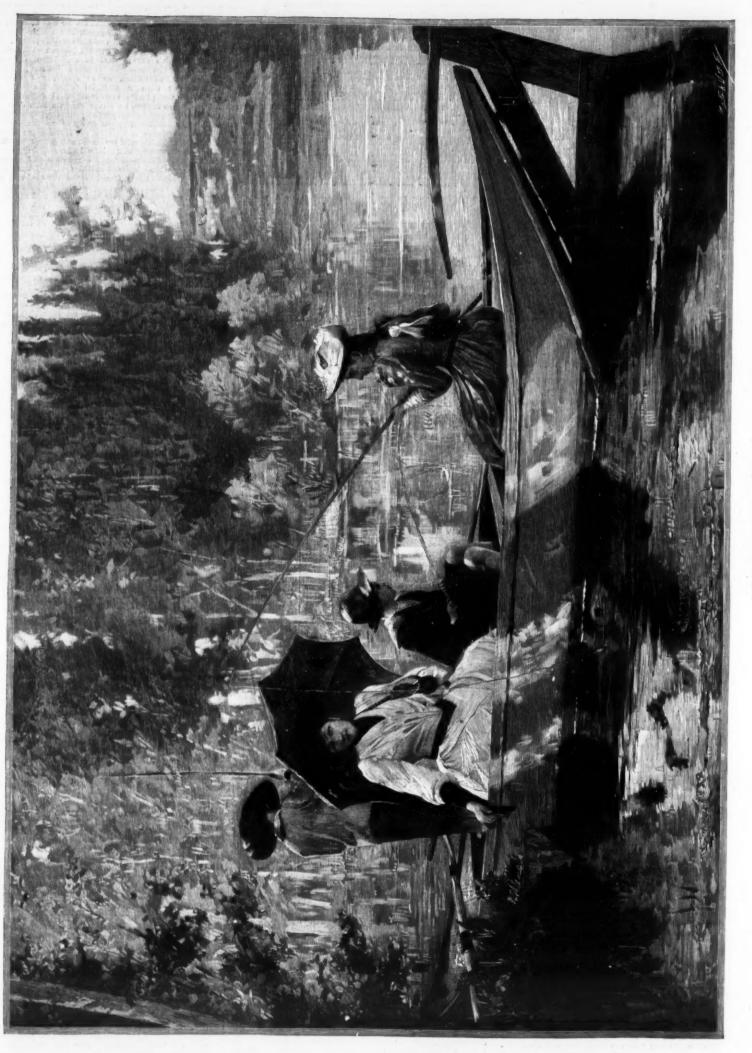
i spoke in the circle of the wolves, schile Umslopogaas leaned upon his Ghost Mountain, and well named. Would that the king had found other business for us than the slaying of these scoreers—for they are sorcerers indeed, and this is the home of their scoreries. Tell me, brother, what was that which leaped between us this morning in the dark ! I say it was a wizard. *Wow* ! they are all wizards. Could any who was but a man have done the deeds which he who is named the Wolf wrought down by the river yonder, and then have escaped ? Had the Axe but stayed with the Club they would have eaten up our impl." "The Axe had a woman to watch," laughed the other. "Yes, it is true this is a place of wizards and evil things. Methinks I see the red eyes of the *Leedowanis* glaring at us through the dark of the trees and smell their smell. Yet these wizards must be caught, for know this, my brother : if we return to Umgugundhlovu with the king's command undone, then there are stakes hardening in the fire of which we shall taste the point. If we are all killed in the catching, and some, it see ms are missing alrendy, yet they must be caught. Say, my brother, shall we draw on? The impl is nigh. Would that Fakt, our captain yonder, might find two others to take our place, for in this thicket I had rather run last than first.

Well, here leads the spoor—a wondrous mass of wolf-spoor mixed with the footprints of men; perhaps they are sometimes the one and sometimes the other – who knows, my brother? It is a land of ghosts and wizards. Let us on ! Let us on !" Now all this while the Wolf-Brethren had much ado to keep their people quiet, for their jaws watered and their eyes shone at the sight of the men, and at length it could be done no more, for with a howl a single she-wolf rushed from her lair and leapt at the throat of the man who spoke, nor did she miss her grip. Down went wolf and man, rolling together cu the ground, and there they killed each other. "The *Esedowans*! the *Esedowans* are upon us!" cried the other scout, and, turning, fled towards the inpli. But he never came there, for with fearful howlings the ghost-wolves broke their cover and rushed on him from the right and there alone.

other. Then the brethren hurled their spears at them and killed three men. Now the assegais were done, and the foe was on them. Umslopogaas bends forward, his long arm shoots out, the axe gleams, and a man who came on falls back. "One!" cries Umslopogaas. "One, my brother!" answers Galazi, as he draws back the Watcher from his blow. A soldier rushes forward, singing. To and fro he moves

(Continued on page 548.)

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" SUR L'EAU."- BY BRAMTOT. FROM THE SALON DES CHANDE: ELYSEES OF 1892.

4

in front of Umslopogaas, his spear poised to strike. Groan-Maker swoops down, but the man leaps back, the blow misses, and the Slaughterer's guard is down. "A poor stroke, Sorcerer!" crice the man as he rushes in to stab him. Lo ! the axe wheels in the air, it circles swiftly low down by the ground ; it smites upward. Before the spearsman can strike the horn of Groan-Maker has sped from chin to brain.

down by the ground ; it smites upward. Before the spearsman can strike the horn of Groan-Maker has sped from chin to brain.
"But a good return, fool!" says Umslopognas.
"Two?" cries Galazi, from the right.
"Two? iny brother," answers Umslopognas.
Again two men come on, one against each, to find no better luck. The cry of "Three?" passes from brother to brother, and after it rises the cry of "Four?"
Now Faku bids the men who are left to hold their shields together and push the two from the mouths of the paths, and this they do, losing four more men at the hands of the brother before it is done.
"Now we are on the open! Ring them round, and down with them!" cries Faku.
But who shall ring round Groan-Maker that shines on all sides at once, Groan-Maker who ialls heavily no more, but pecks and pecks and pecks like a wood-bird on a tree, and never pecks in vain. Who shall ring round those feet swifter than the Sassaby of the plains? Wow? He is here? He is there? I beach his in his hand, and death looks out of his eyes!
Galazi lives yet, for still there comes the sound of the Watcher as it thunders on the shields, and the Wolf's hoarse cry of the number of the slain. He has a score of wounds, yet he fights on ? His back is pierced again and again, yet he fights on ? But two are left alive before him, one twists round and spears him through the back. He heeds it not, but smites down the foe in front. Then he turns and, whirling the Watcher on high, brings him down for the last time, and so mightily that the man before him is crushed like an egg.

an egg. Galazi brushes the blood from his eyes and glares round on the dend. "All ! Slaughterer," he cries. "All save two, my brother," comes the answer, sounding above the clash of steel and the sound of smitten shields. Now the Wolf would come to him, but cannot, for his life

Now the Wolf wolf come to find, and ebbs. "Fare thee well, my brother ! Death is good ! Thus, indeed, I would die, for I have made me a mat of men to lie on." he cried with a great voice. "Fare thee well ! Sleep softly, Wolf !" came the answer. "All save one !"

"All save one !" Now Galazi fell dying on the dead, but he was not alto-gether gone, for he still spoke. "All save one ! Ha ! ha ! ill for that one then when Groom-Maker yet is up. It is well to have lived so to die. Victory ! Victory !" And Galazi the Wolf struggled to his knees and for the last time shook the Watcher about his head, then fell again and died.

Umslopogaas, the son of Chaka, and Faku, the captain of Dingaan, gazed on each other. They alone were left alive upon the mountain, for the rest were all dead. Umslopogaas had many wounds. Faku was unhurt ; he was a strong man, also arm:d with an axe. Taku laughed aloud. "So it has come to this, Slaughterer," he said, "that you and I must settle whether the king's word be done or no. Well, I will say this, however it should fall out : I count it a great fortune to have seen this fight, and the highest of honours to have had to do with two such warriors. Rest you a little, Slaughterer, before we close. That wolf-brother of yours died well, and if it is given me to conquer in this bout, I will tell the tale from kraal to kraal throughout the land, and it shall be a tale for ever." (To be concluded in our next.)

### (To be concluded in our next.)

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES. The learning and ability of the late Rev. T. Pelham Dale, who died recently at his Lincolnshife Rectory, have hardly been sufficiently recognised by the Church press. It was Mr. Dale's lot to be dragged before the public when he was rector of the little church of St. Vedast in Foster Lane as a Ritualistic martyr. He was, however, a shrinking, studious man, whose notions were for retirement and peace. His great accomplish-missed, I think, about 1871. Had it not been for his subse-quent trials, Mr. Dale would doubtless have followed this work up with still more valuable contributions to the exegens of the old Testament. Even now, this commentary is decidedly worth referring to.

worth referring to. Dr. Allon's funeral was the occasion of a memorable expression of esteem and sympathy. Canon Benham, who has just returned from his tour in the Holy Land, and other clergymen represented the Church, while all branches of Nonconformity sent their prominent men. It is doubtful whether Union Chapel can maintain its old pre-eminence; indeed, it was hardly maintained during the later years of Dr. Allon's life—the evening congregation having considerably diminished. The exodus to the subarbs accounts for this. The most prominent Nonconformist church of the district seems likely to be Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, which has given a call to the well-known Wesleyan preacher the Rev. W. J. Dawson. Mr. Dawson is not anknown in literature. He has written "Quest and Vision," "Makers of Modern English Literature," besides various volumes and sermons which have obtained an extensive circulation.

Father Hall, the eloquent Cowley father who was recalled from America for approving of the election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to a bishopric, has been making a deep impression in Liverpool, having drawn Dissentors and Evangelicals as well as High Churchmen to hear his discourses. His addresses on the Seven Words, under the successive heads of Repentance, Forgiveness, Restoration, Discipline, Pain, Victory, and Acceptance, are said to have been peculiarly impressive. I understand Father Hall proposes to devote himself for a period to some quiet work in the country.

Canon Benham says the Samaritans are sadly decreasing, and are mach distressed at the fact. "Whenever a child is born among them, if it is a daughter there is much rejoicing, if a son, the contrary. For they would not hear of marrying with any but of their own race; they are the strictest of the strict. There are at present twenty-five young men craving for wives. None are to be had."

None are to be had." Professor Driver replies in the May Expositor to the criticisms of the Church Quarterly Review on his "Intro-duction to the Old Testament." It is interesting to note that be quotes from the forthcoming long-delayed new edition of "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," for which he is to write-has, indeed, written years ago-the article on the Pentateuch. V.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chass Ridler. R. C. B. (Blington).—Your solution of No. 306 is correct, but the notation you adopt it is and now your. Your solution of the content of the correlocked. Please use C. BURXETT (Biggleswade).—We shall be pleased to examine and report on the metris of any position you like to send as. J. BURXETT (Biggleswade).—We shall be pleased to examine and report on the interval (Sontay).—Many thanks for game, which shall appear. R KELLY (of Kelly).—Problem not forgotten, and shall appear in its turn. C S R (Lineally).—We think the game must be given to Black in view of his wy P H.—Amended diagram received, and shall be-

advantage in pieces. W P H.-Amended diagram received, and shall have attention. Da F ST (Camberwell).-Thanks for amended version, which now seems c P Moos.-Vour problem is very attractive on a cursory examination, stands further analysis is shall appear.

B W LA MOTHE (New York).-In your three-mover, if Black replies K to K Sch. 2 B to B 2rd, B to K 6th prevents mate.

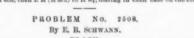
C. W. D. Mark, D. D. K. M. POVCHISTRAIO, G. WILLIAMS (Iffracouble)-It is impossible to give all the mates in reply to Black's defence, but necoving as Black plays either Qi R, B, or KK mates on second move. What reply of Black do you think prevenus mate? J H TAMINIKE.-Your last contribution is "cooked" by 1. Kt takes P, followed by P to B 54b.

COLUMBUS .- Your problem is a pretty composition, but rather too simple for this

Column. Colume. Contact: Solution or Pacesten No. 254 received from W A (Richmond, Tas-mania): of No. 320 from M Bennett New York): of No. 320 from An Old Law) (Paterson, U.S.A.), JW Shaw (Montreal). Charles Burnett, W H Thompson (Tenerife), and W K Greely (Boston, Massa): of No. 3204 from U L Suuth (Shrow-hary), H S Brandreth, W H Thompson, Charles Burnett, M A Kree (Bedlam), and G T Hughes (Waterford): of No. 3205 from T G (Ware), E G Hoys, Castle Las, L Schlu (Vienna), Victorino Aoixy Ad Francy, B D Konz, Duce Join, Charles Burnett, K (Bovey Tracey), J Hall, R Louden, J Hodgson (Maidstone), and Charles Burnett.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 5206 received from E G Boys, C L Smith, R Worters (Canterbury), W Wrigin, Alpins, E Louden, Charles Dawkins, Sorrento (Dawlish), E H, Castle Les, M B Hurdrut, Mrs. Dawkins, Stronger (Lawis), E H, Castle Les, M B Hurdrut, Mrs. J D Tucker (Lawis), Victorino Acis 7 del Franco, J Halliday Cave, T Roberta, Martin F, T S, Shaddrotth, Columbus, L Schultu (Viensa, M F B Clybrouth), J B Tucker (Lawis), Victorino Acis 7 del Franco, J Halliday Cave, T Roberta, Martin F, T S, Shaddrotth, Columbus, L Schultu (Viensa, M F B Clybrane (Lawis), Frampton, Blair Cochrane (Clewer), J Ross (Whitley), Bluet, Julis Short (Exetor), U S Brandreth, Fr Fernando (Paris), Charles Burnett, W R Kallieu, Mrs Kody (of Kelly), J F Moon. Admiral Brandreth, B D Knoz, J Coad, W Vincent (Bradford), R H Brooks, J Hodgson, W T (Bovey Tracey), M Burke, J Hali, F Andrews, and G Joicey.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2504.-By H. F. L. MEYER. BLACK. K takes R K moves WHITE. 1. R to B sq 2. B to B 3rd 3. R to R sq. Mate If Black play 1. B to Q 4th, 2. B to B 3rd (ch); if 1. P to B 6th, 2. R (B sq) to R sq; and if 1. R to R 6th, then 2. R (R 3rd) to R sq, mating in each case on the following more.



BLACK.



WHITE.

#### White to play, and mate in two moves

CHESS IN LONDON. Game played in the recent match between Mr. HERBERT JACOBS and Mr. E. O. JONES.

(	French Defence.)
$\begin{array}{c c} \label{eq:constraints} & \text{WHITE} & \text{BLA} \\ (Mr. Jacobs.) & (Mr. J \\ 1. P to K 4th P to K 3 \\ 2. P to Q 4th P to Q 41 \\ 3. P takes P \\ An old-fashioned continuati aslandoned in favour of K to K \\ 3. P takes P \\ 4. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3r \\ 4. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3r \\ 5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 1 \\ 6. B to K t Sth Castles B to Ka \\ 7. Castles B to Ka \\ 8. Q Kt to Q 3rd K to Q H \\ Q Kt to Q 3rd I server P to Q \\ 4. B to Q 3rd B to K 3 \\ 9. P to Q B 3rd K to R a \\ 10. Q to B 3rd P to K K \\ 10. B to K 3rd Q to Q to Q \\ 13. Q to K to R \\ 12. B to K 3rd Kt to K I \\ 13. Q to K to R \\ 3. Q to Q T \\ 4. Kt to R \\ 5. Castles B \\ 5. Cast$	VERTIFE     BLACK       (Mr. Jacobs.)     (Mr. Jones.)       Obviously Q takes Kt P is unsound by R to Kt sq     (Mr. Jones.)       1     15. P o Q B 4th     F to Q R 3rd       B 3rd.     16. B takes Q Kt P takes B     17. P to B 5th       18 3rd.     18. K to R sq     B to B 5th       19     18. K to R sq     B to B 5th       19. B takes M     K to K 3rd     13. K to K Sth       20. K to K Sth     Q to K 3rd     14. K to K sq       21. P to K B 3rd     23. K to K K B sq     K to B 3rd       23. K to K K B sq     K to R sq     B to B 3rd       24. K to K K Sth     Q to B 3rd     23. K to K K Sq       25. K to K K to th ch) Q takes Kt     25. K to K to th (ch) Q takes Kt     25. K to K to th (ch) Q takes Kt       4. Ath     26. Q F to K son     K to K 3rd     26. K to K 3rd
<ol> <li>B to Q Kt 5th</li> <li>Neither Pawn can be taken with</li> <li>tage. If, 14. Q takes Q P. B t</li> <li>Q takes Q, B takes P (c</li> </ol>	Obviously, Queen connot interpose, on advan- account of Kt to R 5th (ch), and if King abs, Ac. throughout.

The following smart little game was recently played at Simpson's between Messrs, BIRD and FISH.

	(Counter	Gambit)		
WHITE (Mr. F.) 1. P to K 4th 2. B to Q B 4th 3. Kt to K B 3rd 4. Kt takes P	BLACE (Mr. B.) P to K 4th P to K B 4th P takes P Kt to K B 3rd	A fat il error. Web	BLACK (Mr. B.) K B 5th seems the the Bishop. Black, 48h, would maintain	**
5, Kt to K B 7th 6, Kt takes R 7, B to K 2nd 8, B to R 5th (ch) 9, Kt takes P 10, B takes P (ch) 11, P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd P to Q 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P t > Kt 3rd P takes Kt K to Q sq	11. 12. P to K B 3rd 13. K to B 2nd 14. B to K m 15. B takes Kt 16. K to K 3rd 17. Q to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th P the P (dis ch) P takes Kt P Kt to K 5th (ch) Q takes R P (ch) Q to Kt 6th (ch) Q takes Q. Mate	

A chess handleap tournament commenced last Monday, April 25, at impson's Divan, in which several of the leading amateurs and professionals re taking part.

The chess editor of the Scholastic Globe announces a competition open to e world, and without entrance fee, for the best pair of problems in two id three moves respectively. Contributions to be addressed under cover motto, with name in scaled envelope, to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, thord Rectory, Horncastle. The first prize is £2 2s, and the second £1 is. The Fitzroy Chess Club defeated the Montagu Club on April 13, re of four to two.

The spring tournament of the City Chess Club was commenced on Wed-meslay, April 13. Sections of ten each are being added as fast as they are made up. The annual dinner of the club has been fixed for Thursday,

#### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

#### BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

APRIL 30, 1892

SCIENCE JOTTINGS. BY DR. ANDREW WILSON. Mr. Whymper's new book, "Travels Among the Great Andes of the Equator" (recently reviewed and illustrated in the *Illus-trated London News*), is not only full of interesting and. in some respects, unique details, but contains some experiences likely to prove of the highest value to science at harge. The objects of Mr. Whymper's journeyings were those of accertain-ing the effect on man of low atmospheric pressure, and of exactly ascertaining the altitudes he was able to reach. The air, as everybody knows, presses with a weight of about fifteen products on each square inch of the earth's surface. We live, in fact, at the bottom of a great air-ocean under conditions of promutains, the pressure becomes lowered, because there is less air above us, so to speak, and this condition of greatly increased pressure. For in the confer-dams, or of greatly increased pressure. For in the confer-dams, or chaises of experiencing precisely the opposite condition—that of greatly increased pressure. For in the confer-dams, or presents us with a sinking the foundations of big bridges, the Andrew Smith, of New York, and others found the work-metain very curious ailments, nervous and muscular, both resembling what has been called artificially produced rheum-stant when the confer-dam the atmospheric pressure is abouted or trebled, so that the men may work under a pressure to about the one end of the scale in the way of increased presents the other extremity in the direction of lessened is presents the other extremity in the direction of lessened to a stand at the one end of the scale in the way of increased pressure, while Mr. Whymper, in his mountain-climbing, the scale at here a there at the direction of lessened to a stand at the one end of the scale in the way of increased pressure. The tother a pressure of a scale in the way of increased pressure. The tother a standard bear at the direction of lessened pressure. The tother a standard bear at a standard b

It has long been known, of course, that a certain form of nausea, named "mountain-sickness," is associated with the climbing of great heights, although there seems reason to believe that all mountaineers do not experience the symptoms of which attain very respectable altitudes indeed, this form of sickness is not typically seen, although one is reminded of De Saussure's experiences on Mont Blane, where he suffered some physical inconvenience due to the altitude. Difficulty of breathing one can understand perfectly as a symptom of decreased air-pressure ; and the hendache, prostration, and nausea may also be explicable enough on the supposi-tion that the cerebro-spinal fluid (or that of the spinel coid and brain-ventricles) may be affected by the variation in pressure which the mountain climber experiences. The symptoms of mountain-sickness, it is added, begin usually at heights exceeding 14,000 ft. above sea-level, and in the Himalayas, at altitudes above this point, the nausea and head-ache had been experienced by more than one traveller.

nche had been experienced by more than one traveller. It is worth noting that the late M. Paul Bert, as Mr. Whymper reminds us, tried experimentally to solve the origin of the symptoms by enclosing himself in a cylinder under a much-reduced air pressure, so that his surroundings initiated the air-conditions experienced at the top of Chimborazo or Moant Everest. His pulse rose, nausea was induced, and other symptoms were duly chronicled, pointing, as Bert believed, to the lessened tension in the oxygen in the air and in the blood. Of course, the obvious objection made to these experiments con-sisted in their inadequate nature in point of time. The question of high altitudes as consistent with human life and welfare could only be solved by a visit to lofty peaks, and by the careful enumeration and investigation of the symptoms experienced by the mountain-climbers. It is this experience which science at large, I am certain, will feel most gratcful. Balloon ascents do not represent a fair test in this matter, by reason of the rapidity with which the change from a low to a high altitude is reached. The organism has to be fairly treated, and has to be given the chance at least of becoming accustomed to its new environments, and this result is, of ourse, impossible in the case of a rapid balloon ascent to a height of 26,000 ft, or 28,000 ft.

height of 26,000 ft. or 28,000 ft. Chimborazo was selected by Mr. Whymper as the peak most convenient in many ways for observation and experiment. The two Alpine guides who accompanied him, as well as him-self, were affected by mountain sickness first of all at a height of 16,604 ft., the pressure being registered at 165 inches. The ascent to this point occupied fourteen days. On the day on which they were seized with symptoms of illness, and on the preceding day, they had climbed altogether 7770 ft. The symptoms are described as headache of a severe kind and an apparent inability to get air enough. The throat was parsent inability to get air enough. The throat was while Mr. Whymper did not feel himself again till after the lapse of three days. There was no recurrence of the symptoms in the course of the further ascent. It was observed, however, that the party progressed more slowly than before, and that breathing was difficult, and had to be effected during activity by both nose and mouth. The barometer at the summit (20,545 ft.) gave a pressure of 141 inches. Now comes a very curious and interesting part of the story. A second ascent of Chimborazo was made about six months after the first ascent, and no unfavourable symptoms were experi-enced at all. As the interval, however, had been spent in high mountainers had become habituated to their environments, and had begun to illustrate in a somewhat novel fashion the old aphorism about habit being "a second nature" ?

Mr. Whymper himself would seem to indicate some such solution of the problem—namely, that man can accustom him-self to life under a low pressure of the atmosphere. What he teaches us is the impossibility, under ordinary circumstances of carrying on at low pressure the amount of muscular work analy performed at ordinary pressure. It is clear that on the surface of the earth each inspiration provides the lungs with a certain equable amount of the necessary oxygen. In plain language, at ordinary air-pressure we get sufficient oxygen in our breathing movements for all the wants of our frames. But when we accend a high mountain, with lessened air-pressure, we get a relatively diminished quantity of the vitalising gas, and we need to breathe both more quickly and more deeply to make good the inevitable lack. The more acute symptoms which characterise mountain-sickness, it would appear, are due to Mr. Whymper calls the "gaseous matter within the body." This last point, personally. I think may be improved upon by way of explanation, and I might suggest again that the conditions of the cerebro-spinal fluid under altered external pressure may influence materially the natural conditions of life. I should like to hear what my friend Dr. B. W. Richard-son has to say to this latter suggestion. Mr. Whymper himself would seem to indicate some such

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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#### THE PLAYHOUSES. BY CLEMENT SCOTT

# The miserable playgoor must recently have murmured to himself, after meeting with failure after failure-

# Once I said, almost despairing, "This must break my spirit now," But I bore it, and am bearing, Only do not ask me how!

<text><text><text>

That would bring down the house. My congratulations all the same to Miss Frances Ivor for her touching and tender personation of the amiable wife; to Miss Estelle Burney for her vigorous and impassioned Rebecca, one of the most hateful and detestable women in all modern fiction; and to Miss Susie Vaughan for her dear old housekeeper. Mr. Leonard Outram's parson was also artistically detestable—a lady in my immediate vicinity said, "The beast! I should like to throw something at his head !"

<text>

both the heroines of this pretty play are "fair to look upon, goodly to greet," and they act as well as they look. Truly, it is a gay and delightful scene, dominated by Mr. Leonard Boyne, one of the best of our romantic actors, who wears his smart clothes to perfection, and makes love with passion and fights like a man-a rolief from the effete and the epicene-and recalls the dashing and daring fellows who made England's history in Cromwell's time. As for Oliver Cromwell, all the advice I can give Mr. Charles Cartwright is the one given to a certain old lady in the song. "Pray, Goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue." I think Cromwell would be more effective if he were more dipilied and a little less noisy. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that there are any groandlings at the New Adelphi who want their ears split, If you doubt it, watch the effect of Mr. Cockburn's admirable performance of a Cromwellian officer. Mr. Cartwright's Cromwell is wholly in the right vein, but on the first night he acted in too high a key. The Brothers Gatt appear to under-stand the business of theatre-managing better than most of their brethren. They have helped us so far ont of the Slough of Despond, and, if I mistake not, the Adelphi "White Rose" will be "softly blooming" in the Strand long after its garden companions have scattered their scented petals on the path.

One of the most hopeful signs about the "Lux Mundi" men is their interest in social questions. The new *Economic Review*, a quarterly which seems to promise well, emanates mainly from Pasey House, and opens with Mr. Gore's striking pronouncement on the "Social Teaching of the Sermon on the Mount."

By permission of the "social featuring of the Sermon on the Mount." By permission of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, a French architect, M. Chedaune, is making careful studies concerning the construction of the cupola, as well as the drum of the Pantheon, was reconstructed under Hadrian between the years 123 and 127 of our era. On removing one of the arches that support the cupola there was discovered a Roman brick, which distinctly marks the epoch as that of Hadrian. Therefore, in order to believe, as has always been held, that the cupola was raised by Agrippa, it is meedful to admit, by implication, the possibility that in the times of Hadrian works of consolidation of the cupola of the Pantheon were of under arches. These, however, are so worked into the mass that, technically, the possibility of such work is excluded. Was the cupola of the Pantheon, then, reconstructed by Hadrian on the occasion of the restoration which he executed about the year 123? The question has become further complicated by the fact that on the architect inspecting recently one of the interstices above these arches, he discovered some bricks stamped with the same inscription that has been found in other edifices on the Palatine and at Ostia, which are known to be of the epoch of Hadrian.



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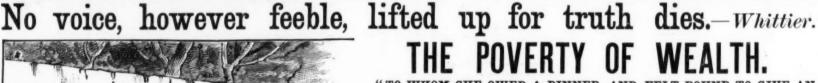
APRIL 30, 1892

MEETING OF CREDITORS

TO ASSIST THE FALL O

THE CURTAIN





"TO WHOM SHE OWED A DINNER, AND FELT BOUND TO GIVE AN EQUALLY GRAND ONE IN RETURN-NAY, GRANDER, IF POSSIBLE. Course after course succeeded each other. There was set before the company about six times as much as they could possibly eat, and ten times as much as they ought to drink, though they DID their best to do both. What else could they do when everything to TEMPT APPETITE and DESTROY HEALTH was lavished upon them with CRUEL KINDNESS worthy of Heliogabalus?" Mrs. CRAIG.

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MORAL.-THE END OF THE CHAPTER. For what a Death in Life it must be—an existence whose SOLE AIM is GOOD EATING and DRINKING!!! NOT that THESE THINGS are BAD-in MODERATION, and with something HIGHER beyond. BUT WITH NOTHING BEYOND !! WHAT THEN ? And such is Human Life; so gliding on, it glimmers like a meteor, and is gone.

### DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

STIMULANTS.—Experience shows that Sugar, Mild Ales, Port Wine, Dark Sherries, Sweet Champagne, Liqueurs, and Brandies are all very apt to disagree; while Light White Wines, and Gin or Old Whisky largely diluted with Seltzer Water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. It possesses the power of reparation when Digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health.
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS. The will (dated Jan. 12, 1885) of Mr. James John Elliot, J.P., late of Leigham, Egg Buckland, Devon, who died on Feb. 16, was proved on April 7 by Henry Elliot Tracey, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £113,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, the Plymouth Public Dispensary, the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, and the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylam : £10,000 to is cousin John Elliot ; £5000 to his cousin William Joseph Square ; £2500, upon trust, for the children of his late cousin Elliot Square ; £1000 and an annuity of £50 to his loachman, Philip Lakeman; £1000 and an annuity of £50 to his foot-man, James Harris ; £500 to his late cook, Jane Jarvis ; liberal legacies to other servants and to labourers, and other legacies. The manor of Leigham, his freehold property in the parish of Egg Buckland, and the borough of Plymouth, and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his cousin the said thenry Elliot Tracey.

The Scotch confirmation of the general disposition and settlement, with a codicil thereto (dated respectively Feb. 23, 1861, and Nov. 15, 1883), of Mr. Robert Colvill, of Muasdale, late of Bellgrove, Campbelton, who died on Nov. 26, granted to John Colvill, Archibald Colvill, and Matthew Colvill, the sons, Mrs. Elizabeth Colvill, the widow, and Mrs. Margaret Macdonald and Miss Jane Colvill, the daughters, the excentors nominate, was rescaled in London on March 26, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £61,000.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1887) of Mr. John Burrows, formerly of Sheffield, and late of Coatham, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 25, was proved on April 7 by John Henry Burrows, the nephew, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £57,000. The testator gives £500 to his said nephew for his trouble as executor; and all his real estate and the residue of his personal estate to his sister, Mary Burrows.

The Irish probate of the will (dated Sept. 2, 1891) of Mrs. Anne MacGeough Bond, late of The Argory, county Armagh, who died on Jan. 25, granted to Captain Ralph MacGeough Bond Shelton, the son, and Robert H. Beauchamp, two of the executors, was resealed in London on March 26, the value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting

to upwards of \$53,000. The testatit appoints to her said son the trust funds under her matringe settlement. She devises all her estate and interest in lands at Monnthill, county Armigh, to her son Joshna Walter MacGeough Bond; and bequeaths £15,000, upon trust, for her grandson, Lord Louth; all her live and dead stock on the Louth Hall estate to her said grandson; £100 to the Armagh County Infirmary; and other legacies. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her son Ralph MacGeough Bond Shelton. The will (dated June 27, 1891) of Mrs. Anne Kaye Edden, formerly of Brighton, and late of Tunbridge Wells, who died on Jan. 13, was proved on March 30 by William Kaye Edden, the son, and Beckitt Nicholson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £48,000. The testatrix appoints four fifthe of the trust funds under the will of her mother to her son William Kaye, and one fifth to her son Robert John. She bequeaths all her plate, pictures, books, furniture, wines, and effects to her son William Kaye \$500 to his wife, Ada; and £100 to each of the trustees under her mother's will. The residue of her property she leaves, as to three fifths, out of which £7000 is to be paid to her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Kaye Whito, and the remainder held upon trust for her for life, and then for her children ; and as to two fifths, upon trust for her son Robert John. The will (dated April \$, 1891) of Miss Mary Jane Foakes,

children ; and as to two fifths, upon trust for her son Robert John. The will (dated April 8, 1891) of Miss Mary Jane Foakes, late of Westbury House, Dunmow, Essex, who died on Jan. 28, was proved on March 22 by Edward Thomas Foakes, the brother, and Jonathan Clark, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £32,000. The testatrix gives her jewellery to her sister, Alice Margaret Foakes; £100 to her executor, Mr. Clark ; and the residue of her property to her said brother. The will (dated Aug. 18, 1883), with two codicils (dated May 2, 1888, and July 30, 1891), of Mr. Thomas Bland-Garland, J.F., C.C., late of Hillfelds, Burghfield, Berks, who died on Feb. 5, was proved on March 28 by Mrs. Sarah Watts Garland, the widow, John Watts Garland, the brother, George Peter Martin, and Colonel George Villiers Turner, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £31,000. The testator bequeaths £500 and his furniture and effects to his wife, and £200 to each of his other executors. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life ; then, as to one moiety, as she shall appoint, and, as to

FO

ATTRACTION SITUATE

the other molety, between his brother and sisters, John Watta Garland, Elizabeth Frances Taylor, and Arabella Hill, his brother-in-law, Watta John Garland, and his sister-in-law, brother-in-law, V Leonora Garland.

The will (dated Aug. 25, 1890) of Mr. Daniel Phillips, late of Bedfont, Middlesex, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on March 25 by Thomas Phillips, the son, and John Phillips, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £31,000. The testator gives his freehold and copyhold property in or near Royston to his son, Thomas; and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his children in equal shares. and personal equal shares.

equal shares. The will (dated Nov. 14, 1884), with a codicil (dated May 7, 1890), of Mrs. Catherine Elisabeth Eliman, late of Battle, Sussex, who died on Jan. 22, was proved on March 17 by the Rev. Henry Manning Ingram and Colonel Robert Bethnne Ingram, the brothers, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to tpwards of £28,000. The testatrix appoints the trust funds under het marriage settlements between her children—John Henry Ingram, Eliza Ann, Alice Mary, and Mrs. Constance Mary Fitherbert. She bequeaths £5000 to each of her daughters Eliza Ann, Alice Mary, and Catherine Fanny; £4000, upon trust, for the widow and children of her late son Hugh Frederic; £2000 to her son John Henry Ingram; and there are some specific bequests. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her five surviving children. The will (dated April 17, 1885), with a codicil (dated

five surviving children. The will (dated April 17, 1885), with a codicil (dated July 26, 1889) of Mr. Henry Bennet Pierrepont, D.L., formerly of Seagry House, Chippenham, Wilts, and late of Ryhall, Rutland, and 41, Eaton Square, who died on March 17, was proved on April 12 by Colonel John Joshna Wilson, R.E., and William Melmoth Walters, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £22,000. The testator devises Laywell House and all his land, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Brixham, Devon, to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridzweed Pierrepont, for life, with remainder to his nephew, Henry Turner Uniacke, absolutely. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, as his wife shall appoint; in default of appointment, for her, for life, then to pay several legacies, and as to the ultimate residue for his great-niece, Maria Middleton Pugh.

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ART AND SONG. Art and Song. Edited by Robert Bell. (Virtue and Co.) More than a generation of writers and readers have passed away since the first edition of this work appeared. During this interval it has steadily maintained its place in public favour, and the publication of the present edition is at once opportune and welcome to all except certain book collectors, who grudge the reprinting of works which have become rare and valuable. In many respects this collection is an interesting landmark for lovers both of art and litera-turo. For the former it marks the last, and in some cases the best, period of steel-engraving, when that branch was the best, period of steel-engraving, when that branch was pursued by men like J Cousen, Lumb Stocks, R.A., J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., E. Goodall, and others, and when artists like Turner, Stothard, and Collins, among the Academicians, and H. Bright, Corbould, and John Martin, among the outsiders. were willing to draw for the engravers.

were willing to draw for the engravers. The literary interest of the volume rests not less upon the taste of the editor than upon his catholicity. A volume which includes selections from authors so dissimilar as George Herbert and Lord Byron, Dr. Watts and Thomas Moore, must find appreciators somewhere; but Robert Bell lived at the time of the revival of interest in the Elizabethan poetry, and there are, consequently, many delightful sonnets and songs from the less known writers of that period. It may interest some to know that Tennyson is represented by "Flamboro' Rocks"—a poem

now only indexed under the words of its first lines — and B. Disraeli is credited with a translation, from the Gaelic of Duncan Macintyre, of "Spring in Bendowran"—a linguistic accomplishment of which few were aware.

Readers will remember that a few years ago there was a craze for sixpenny editions. They were usually printed in quarto, double columns. They were abandoned, first because they did not pay, next because the public found out that they were not convenient, or chiefly, perhaps, because they do not make permanent furniture for a library. Messrs. Long-mans, however, are to bring out a sixpenny edition of A. K. H. B.'s "Recreations of a Country Parson," but they have wisely determined to make it a crown octavo volume.

have wisely determined to make it a crown octavo volume. The Hanoverian pianist, Herr Heinrich Lutter, whose private début at the honse of Mrs. Edward Goetz last autumn was duly recorded in these columns at the time, gave his first recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, April 26. The attend-ance was not large, but among those present were many well-known amateurs, and Herr Lutter's playing was subjected to the judgment of a far more critical auditory than on the occa-sion of his earlier visit. On the whole, he did not come unsatisfactorily through the ordeal. Unlike most of Liszt's pupils, he avoids all approach to sensationalism, and, although exaggerated effects are too readily pardoned nowadays, Herr Lutter distinctly gains in our estimation by exchang-ing these for a subdued sober style and reliance upon a orisp, musical touch, delicate *micanisme*, and clear, intelligent phrasing. He played Beethoven's "Andante Favori" and

sonata, Op. 90, in a reverent spirit, and did entire justice to a group of pieces by Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin. Later on the recital-giver devoted himself to one of his master's most poetic and pleasing works, the "Bénédiction de Dien dans la Solitude," which he interpreted with admirable feeling and great beauty of expression, evoking thereby a very hearty round of applause. The programme wound up with one of the "Soirées de Vienne," Henselt's "Liebeslied," and a baroarolle (No. 5) and valse by Rubinstein. Mr. Plunket Greene sang some songs in his usual artistic style.

barcarolie (No. 5) and value by Rubinstein. Mr. Plunket Greene sang some songs in his usual artistic style. The new drill-hall, apartments, and offices, erected in the west court of Somerset House, for the headquarters of the Civil Service Volunteer regiment, have been completed at a cost of 23500. The Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, the Honorary Colonel, on Saturday evening, April 23, opened this building, and commended the regiment for its excellent condition. His Royal Highness was accom-panied by Lord Methuen, the General commanding the Home District. Colonel Mills was at the head of the regiment. The Times has opened its columns to a quaint corre-spondence about the wrongs of pedestrians, who are oppressed by the tyranny of cyclists. For instance, "Two Sisters" make the appalling declaration that they are greeted with aggressive peals of the cyclists' bells, and that the riders actually salute them with topical anatches like "Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay." Another pedestrian says that whenever he sees a cyclist coming he levels a stick with a steel point at the base intruder. If all pedestrians were to behave in this fashion the police would have an arduous time.



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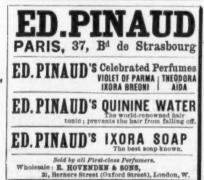
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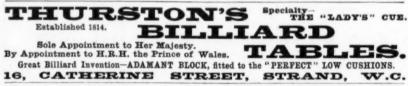
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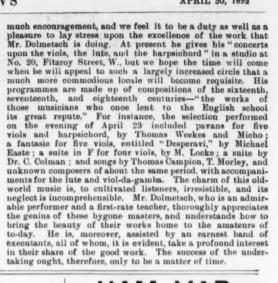
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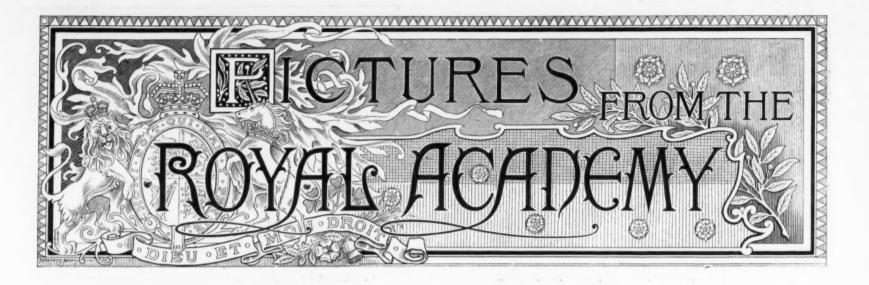
#### MUSIC.

Mr. Angust Manns put forward a programme of eleven inter-esting items for his benefit concert at the Crystal Palace on April 23. Not a single novelty was included among them, April 23. Not a single novelty was included among them, April 23. Not a single novelty was included among them, which was rather unusual, for the popular conductor generally makes it his business to find something fresh for the delecta-tion of his supporters on this annual occasion. However, to make up for it, he introduced for the first time to an English audience Dr. Joachim's pupil, Fränlein Gabriele Wietrowets, a young lady whose talents had lately awakened considerable admiration amid a select circle of musicians here. The result was eminently satisfactory, even though it robbed Miss Fanny Davies of the gratification of presenting to her compatriots (as she intended doing at her concert on May 4) so gifted and promising an exponent of the greatest of all violin schools. Truth to tell, Fräulein Wietrowetz made a very favourable impression indeed. Her rendering of the Mendelssohn concerto was characterised by well - nigh irreproachable correctness of technique and intonation, and by a degree of warmth and impulse that betokened an unusually highly strung artistic temperament. It was not, perhaps, the absolute beauty of the player's tone that captivated the ear so much as the intelligent grace of her phrasing, the purity of her expression, the elegance of her brasing, the purity of her expression, the elegance of her brasing to the claims

I.P. TLLUSTRATED LONDON NET of native talent, Mr. Manns fitly opened his scheme with Mr. Hamish MacCunn's overture, "The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow," which he vonchasfed its first public hearing in the autumn of 1888. Our opinion of this ciever and interesting work has not been modified after frequent hearings. The story of the stirring old Scottish ballad is about as graphically depicted as it can be by music's aid. The themes have a genuinely Scotch character, which connoisseurs can instantly distinguish from the "base imitation": while their treatment is not less remarkable for technical resource than for dramatic colour and effective contrast. In short, there is not a dull bar in the work, and hence the favour with which it has been indisput-ably received on both sides of the Border. As usual, it was splendidly played under Mr. Manns's guidance, and very warmly received. The pianist of the concert, Miss Fanny Davies, took part in Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," besides "Lieder ohne Wörte" and a tarantella by Rubinstein. A fault-less rendering of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" was another of the treats of the afternoon: while the chief vocal items were contributed by Madame Nordica, Madame Marie Mély (Countess van den Heuvel), Mr. Braxton Smith, and Mr. Andrew Black.







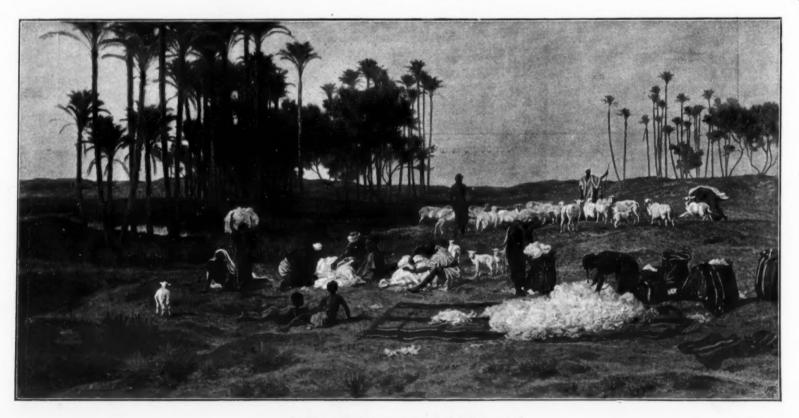
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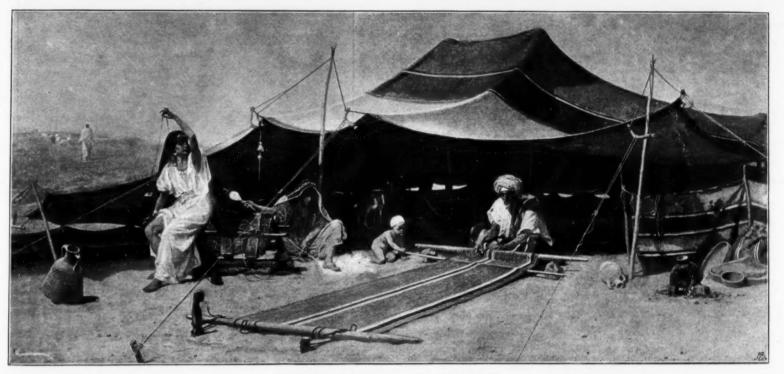
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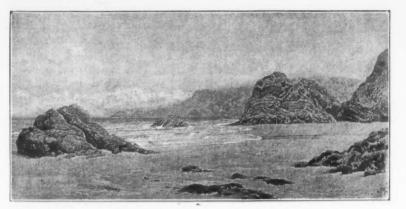
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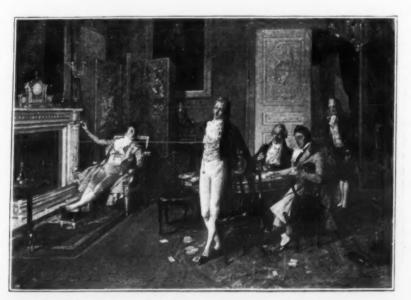


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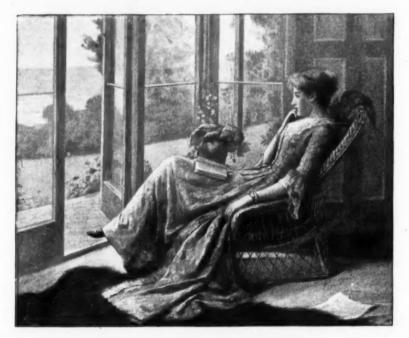
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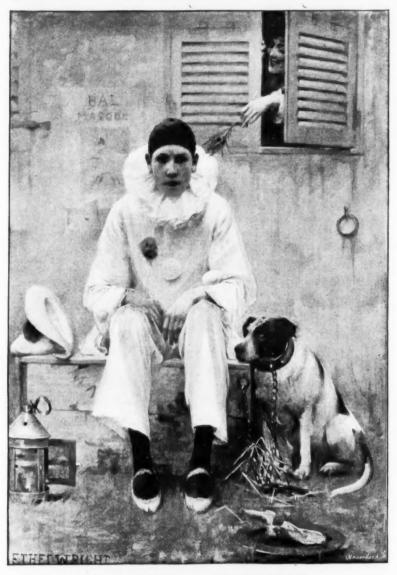
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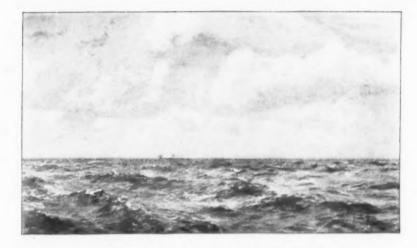
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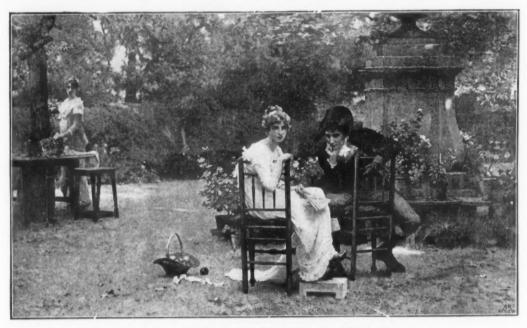
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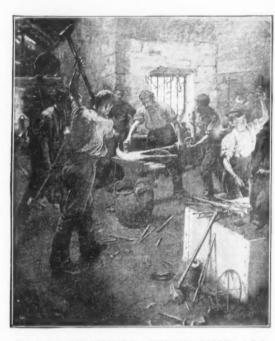
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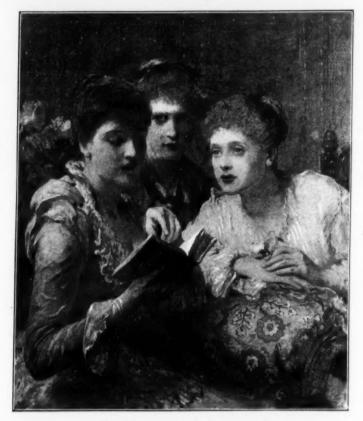
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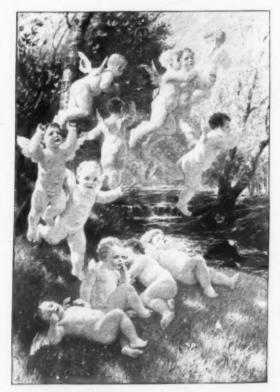
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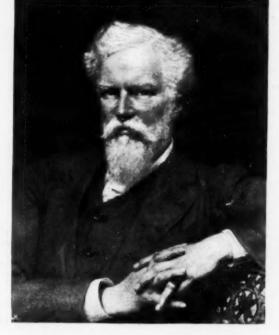
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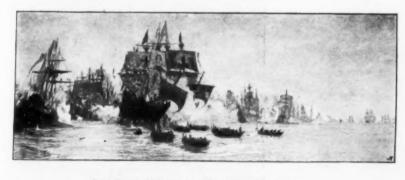
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